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1 January, 1904

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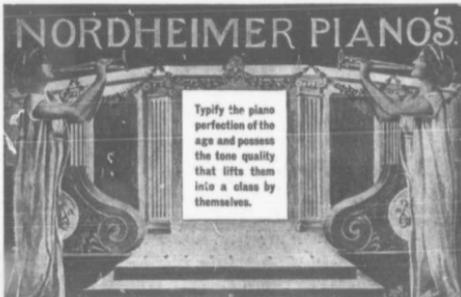


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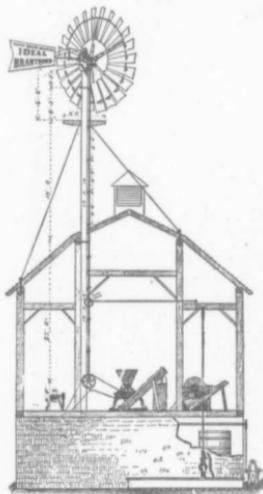
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Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON** with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for the farm, carries Five Thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons.

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**Maple Leaf
Grain Grinders
Pumps,
Tanks, etc.
Beekeepers' Supplies
GAS and GASOLINE
ENGINES**

We beat the world in a two months' windmill trial in England. Twenty-one competitors.

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GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., - - Editor

D. T. McAINSH, Manager

The *Farming World* is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

Subscription Price—One year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

Postage is prepaid by the publishers for all subscribers in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. For all other countries in the Postal Union add fifty cents for postage.

Discontinuances—All subscriptions are promptly discontinued when time paid for expires, unless renewed.

The address label of each subscriber's paper shows the date to which paid.

Change of Address—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given. The *no. 100* should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Receipts are sent only upon request. The absence of date on address label is sufficient acknowledgment of payment. When this change is not made promptly, no return will be sent.

How to Remit—Remittances should be sent by postal note or express order, payable to THE FARMING WORLD, and should be sent in registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

Advertising Rates on application.

Letters should be addressed:

THE FARMING WORLD,
90 WELLESINGTON STREET WEST, - - TORONTO
Eastern Agents: "New Farm."

Always mention *The Farming World* when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A Useful Work

FARMING WORLD subscribers who have received from the International Stock Food Co. copies of their big stock book are highly delighted with it. It gives a great deal of information regarding the different classes of live stock and there are no less than 183 engravings. The veterinary department alone will save the average farmer many dollars in a year. To secure a copy write the International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay Street, Toronto, and mention THE FARMING WORLD, and also state how much live stock you keep.

For Rideau Hall

Her Excellency Lady Minto, has just placed an order with Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming for a Gourlay piano. This is for the Government House, Ottawa, and for the special use of Her Excellency's daughter, Lady Ruby Elliot.

Having seen a Gourlay piano in the music room of an Ottawa friend, Her Excellency was so impressed with the general merit of the instrument, that an order to its manufacturers was the immediate result.

The foregoing adds further emphasis to the undisputed fact that the Canadian pianos have, through sheer merit, gained a permanent position in the front rank.

More than Provincial

The Register of the Central Business College of Toronto shows the enrollment last month of students from Dawson, Yukon; Great Burin and Carbonear, Newfoundland; Middleburg, Nova Scotia; Macleod and Calgary, Alta; Huron, South Dakota; and from Bridgetown, Barbados, B. W. Indies. Such a record shows that this well known institution must enjoy more than a local reputation for doing good work.

The Bell Piano & Organ Co. report a large increase in their business, both export and home. This year's sales to farmers greatly exceed all previous experience, both in pianos and organs. Those meditating a purchase would do well to write to The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Guelph.

Attention is directed to the Worthington Drug Co.'s advertisement in this issue, which speaks for itself. Their stock food attracted considerable attention at the Guelph Winter Fair, and the makers report a steadily increasing business with the leading Ontario stockmen, from whom many unsolicited testimonials have been received.

Messrs. Tolton Bros., of Guelph, have now got their new factory in full swing and in good shape to execute a considerably increased output during 1904. It will be remembered that their works were destroyed by fire last summer. This, although disturbing business very much, and handicapping prompt delivery of last season's orders, provided an opportunity for an entire reconstruction of the factory, and the installing of the latest and most improved plant.

Bell PIANOS AND ORGANS

The Best Made Used Throughout the World

Catalogue No. 41 Free.

THE BELL PIANO & ORGAN Co., Guelph, Ont.
LIMITED

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE



EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY

We feed International Stock Food every day on Dan Patch, 1,581-4, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Mississippi River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, berries, seeds, etc. and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high class vegetable medicinal preparation for the fed stock's small amount in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we positively guarantee that the use of International Stock Food will make you extra money over the ordinary way of feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Cattle, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 in cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and piglets amazingly and keep them healthy. You focus on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal: table salt to stomach tonic and zoro medicine; table pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. You eat these medicinal

ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. International Stock Food is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot (cash) guarantee which is backed by a solid commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No Chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, berries and seeds that we use in our preparation. Any Chemist or Manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903

International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O.K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.

I am sincerely yours,

GEO. SOUTER.

“We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash in Proof That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.”

A \$3,000⁰⁰ STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us At Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., and TORONTO, CAN.

Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Tolton's No. 1 Double ROOT CUTTER



POINTS OF MERIT

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured.
Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

TOLTON BROS. - - GUELPH, ONT.

E. B. EDDY'S NEW INDURATED FIBRE WARE

Superior to All Others



Tubs,
Pails,
Etc.



Insist on getting EDDY'S. For sale by all first class dealers.

What the Stock-Raiser Says about the U.S. Separator

"I cannot say too much for the U.S. or the value of the Skim Milk separated by it. It is economical, and best of all we get the milk fresh and warm from the U.S. sight and morning. The calves get all the best of the milk for feeding purposes—free from all dirt and foreign matter."

"The U.S. leaves scarcely a particle of butter fat in the Skim Milk—butter is expensive food for calves—one cent's worth of oil meal, according to Prof. Goodrich, will do as much good as a pound of butter. The Skim Milk from the U.S. is easily digested, and is rich in bone and muscle-forming food."

"I get full value from my Skim Milk and my calves show it. It is worth 50c per 100 pounds to me for food purposes. I consider that the U.S. does far and away better Skimming than any other I've tried."

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. Address VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

224

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A New Policy.....	5
Our Advertisers.....	5
The Editor's Resolutions.....	5
What About St. Louis?.....	5
Andrew Pattullo.....	6
The Dressed Meat Trade.....	7
Keep More Sheep.....	7
Maritime Winter Fair.....	8
The Dressed Meat Trade Most Essential.....	10
Warm Words from Rich'd Gibson.....	10
New Brunswick Goes One Better.....	10
New York Horticulturists.....	10
Why is Sheep-Raising Decreasing?.....	11
Gleanings from Winter Fair Lectures.....	13
Our English Letter.....	15
The Manitoba Grain Crop.....	16
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.....	17
The British Live Stock Trade.....	19
Meat Slaughter in Argentine.....	19
A Corner in Scotch Shorthorns.....	19
An Up-to-date Cheese Factory.....	20
Ropy Milk.....	20
Cows as Thieves.....	20
Look after the Milk.....	20
The Goat or the Poor Man's Cow.....	20
A Farm Ice House.....	21
Some Advantages in Drainage.....	21
Shelter for Sheep.....	21

FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Pumps Water 300 Feet.....	22
Grade Line for Laying Tile.....	22
A Dehorning Chute.....	22
A Barrel Smoke-house.....	22
Agricultural Motors.....	22
Starting a Balky Horse.....	22
The Telephone on the Farm.....	23
Know a Thing When You See It.....	24
Vegetables in the Cellar.....	24
Excellent Sugar Beets.....	24

THE HOME WORLD

New Year Advice.....	25
The Greatest Need of the Home.....	25
Good-Night.....	25
The Wounds of Love.....	25
Montreal's Famous Market.....	25
Hickory; a Tale of the Lakes.....	26
Sunday at Home.....	28
The Boys and Girls.....	29
Health in the Home.....	30
In the Sewing Room.....	31
In the Kitchen.....	32
Free Seeds.....	34
The Dairy Test at Guelph.....	34
With the Flower Growers.....	34
A Prairie Poultry Raiser Wants Help.....	36
Chickens for Eggs and Fattening.....	36
White Wyandotte Club.....	36
White Rock Club.....	36
Collecting Eggs at Creameries.....	36
Toronto Poultry Association.....	36
Ontario Poultry Association.....	36
Ontario Crop Yield.....	36
Winter Fair Prize Winners.....	38
The Farmer Pays the Nation's Bonds.....	39
For Sick Children.....	39
Prince Edward Island.....	39
Ottawa Seed Fair.....	39
Adulterated Honey.....	39
Dresden To Peterboro.....	39

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To Prevent Wool from Working.....	40
Feeds and Feeding.....	40
ABOUT RURAL LAW	
Rights to Pasture.....	40
Alberta Law Books.....	40
Alberta Ranchers' Rights.....	40
Hired Man's and Employer's Rights.....	40

PURE-BRED STOCK

Farming World Man on the Wing.....	41
A Successful Sale.....	42
Home Breeders' Association.....	42
Shorthorn Breeders.....	43
Hereford Breeders.....	43
Ottawa Horse Show.....	44
Brookside Apprehensions.....	44
The Farmer's Handy Book.....	44
Market Review and Forecast.....	45
In and About Quebec.....	45

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 1 JANUARY 1904

No. 1

A NEW POLICY

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—THE FARMING WORLD ADOPTS UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

The Paper to be enlarged and improved—The price to be SIXTY CENTS a year in advance, or two years for one dollar—All Subscriptions to be discontinued on expiry unless promptly renewed.

Personal to Our Readers

IN this first number of this new year, the publishers of THE FARMING WORLD send heartiest greetings to all their readers, old and young, in every province of this wide Dominion.

Beginning with this number we adopt a new policy, and make no apology in asking you to join hands with us in carrying it forward to complete success. The paper is yours as well as ours. The business is conducted on the co-operative plan. It is strictly a partnership enterprise. Your money and your influence are behind it. Silently but surely your wishes are met, your instructions followed. You ask us to give you, in each issue, the experience of the best men in every department of agriculture which your money will command. You expect this service, of course, at the lowest price consistent with a fair profit to us for our labor and our heavy investment of capital.

After more than twenty years of steady growth, THE FARMING WORLD is so firmly established that we feel justified in sharing the result of its success with our subscribers, in the form of a reduced price, in the full expectation that each will do his share in extending its circulation. The rate, hereafter will be sixty cents a year, or two years for one dollar. Every present subscriber is asked to send one new name. The paper will be sent for a full year to both yourself and the new subscriber for one dollar.

In keeping with the spirit of the times and in the interest of paying subscribers, our new policy is to be one of strict economy. In the past the paying subscribers to THE FARMING WORLD, and to every other agricultural paper in this country, has paid not only for his own paper but he has helped to pay for thousands of copies sent to persons in arrears, many of whom, from oversight, inability or unwillingness, never pay. In future, each subscriber will pay for his own copy of the paper only, which will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless promptly renewed.

During the past few months, in response to our request, thousands of readers have freely paid up their arrears at the old rate, and in some cases for short periods in advance. All these have received good value for their money and will, as their subscriptions expire, enjoy the benefit of the reduced price.

We wish to lay particular emphasis on one point: While the price is reduced, the paper itself is to be steadily improved, both mechanically and editorially. Fine illustrations, and plenty of them, good clear type, excellent paper and careful workmanship will mark every number. The editor has planned

liberal things for the coming year. Besides his able corps of regular writers and correspondents, several new contributors will be added. Elsewhere the Editor outlines his bill of fare.

Our Advertisers

Just now when we are adopting new plans in reference to the subscription lists of THE FARMING WORLD, it may be appropriate to state our policy in connection with the advertising columns. Many newspapers look upon their advertisements merely as money getters. The advertising columns of THE FARMING WORLD, however, while conducted from the business office of the paper, are as carefully edited as the reading columns. No announcements of a questionable character are admitted. Our aim is to protect to the utmost our readers' interests. We shall at all times endeavor to make good any loss to our readers caused by misrepresentations in the advertising columns. It will usually be an advantage to our readers to mention THE FARMING WORLD when corresponding with advertisers.

The Editor's Resolutions

New Year's is the day for good resolutions. But the trouble with most people who make good resolutions is that they fail to carry them out. After a few weeks the novelty wears off and the good resolutions vanish.

Today, the beginning of the third year of the twentieth century, we have determined to make several resolutions for the good of our readers. This in itself is of little importance if it were not for the fact that we have determined, as with promises made in the past, to carry them out. This is what we have resolved to do:

(1.) We have resolved to make THE FARMING WORLD for 1904 better than ever as a great agricultural and home paper. More and better illustrations will appear; better mechanical skill will be used in its manufacture, and the best talent to be had secured to provide its literary content.

(2.) We have resolved to make the farm home department, now one of its special features, larger, brighter and more valuable than ever. The story "Hickory" now running, is highly commended on all sides. During the year we purpose running a series of short stories, specially prepared and selected for THE FARMING WORLD readers. Each story will be complete in one issue. "The Boys and Girls," "Sundays at Home," "In the Sewing Room," "In the Kitchen" and "Health in the Home" will receive every attention and be made more useful and entertaining.

(3.) We have resolved to make the live stock department a more prominent feature during 1904. THE FARMING WORLD has long been recognized as the

stockman's paper. We are in a position now to make it more than ever of value to the great live stock and breeding interests of the Dominion. Live stock illustrations and "write-ups" of herds and flocks will be special features.

(4.) We have resolved to make every department, including the dairy, the garden, fruit culture, poultry, bee-keeping, nature study, farm implements and conveniences, plans of farm buildings, finance on the farm, the soil, the markets, etc., better and of more practical value to every reader. Practical men will contribute practical articles on practical subjects each issue, our aim being to make every issue count in building up and improving Canadian agriculture.

(5.) We have resolved to make THE FARMING WORLD more than ever Dominion wide in its influence and scope. Our large staff of regular correspondents in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia will be retained and special contributors secured in these important parts of the Dominion. Moreover, our three regular British correspondents will continue to write entertainingly of the live stock, agricultural and market conditions of the United Kingdom in which all Canadians are more or less interested at the present time.

(6.) We have resolved to make the publication of special numbers a more prominent feature of our program for 1904. Our annual dairy, poultry, horse, and autumn or exhibition numbers, will appear as usual. In addition, we contemplate issuing other special editions, any one of which will be worth the subscription to any farmer.

(7.) We have resolved to make "Canada for Canadians" and the development to the fullest extent of the splendid agricultural resources of the Dominion, an important part of our program for 1904. To this end the establishment of the dressed meat trade, the grinding of more of our wheat into flour in Canada, the improvement of country roads, the opening up of new lands, the converting of all raw material wherever possible into a finished product at home, for the consumer abroad, and the development of the best and cheapest market and transportation facilities will receive every attention.

(8.) We have resolved to carry out to the best of our ability the resolutions herein made. But, dear reader, you can aid us very materially in doing so. A word of encouragement from you, a good word about us spoken to a neighbor, and a resolution from you to stand by us in this work will make it all the easier for us to carry out the program we have outlined. And what shall it be, your co-operation or not? We rely on your help and believe we will get it.

What About St. Louis?

THE decided stand taken by the Canadian breeders in regard to exhibiting at St. Louis has evidently created some interest among American breeders. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association sent a special representative, in the person of Col. W. A. Harris, to Washington, to investigate matters. He reports that the way to Canadian breeders is very open. All that is required is that a special permit must be obtained for the importation of cattle, a certificate from a qualified veterinary surgeon that the locality from which they come is free from contagious disease, they must enter at designated quarantine stations, but all quarantine will be waived and likewise the tuberculin test. If the animals shown are sold, duty must be paid, and they must pass the tuberculin test. The duty, if levied, is that on ordinary commercial cattle, without regard to pedigree. Col. Harris concludes:

"This means only the payment of a few dollars per head on those that are to be sold, which ought not to deter any of our Canadian friends from bringing over anything, which they wish to sell."

In this way the affair is passed over as if it were only a trifling matter. The *Breeders' Gazette*, dealing with this report, also makes light of the objections raised by Canadian breeders, and concludes:

"Until we have a wide open door it would be difficult to devise conditions less onerous to Canadian exhibitors. The requirements involve a trifle more of trouble than pertains to an exhibit at Toronto, but the event will doubtless prove worthy of any additional inconvenience that it may entail."

And so "the way is very open" and will "involve a trifle more of trouble" than exhibiting at Toronto. Canadian breeders, what do you think of this? Is it not rubbing it in pretty hard? Are we a lot of mere children finding some little petty faults with the existing conditions regarding St. Louis? Are such men as Robt. Miller, W. D. Flatt, Arthur Johnston, Wm. Smith, A. W. Smith, Peter Christie, Graham Bros., and the score or more of other prominent breeders who attended that Rossin House meeting a few weeks ago the kind who would take the decided stand they did if the objections to exhibiting at St. Louis were not serious, and the restrictions almost prohibitive? We think not, and it comes with very poor grace from a paper of the standing of the *Breeders' Gazette* to "pooch-pooch" the whole affair as a mere trifling matter.

Is it, forsooth, a trifling matter because the Canadian breeder will have to pay only a duty, if he sells, on the commercial value of his pure-breds? On all importations, if the law is enforced, the importer will have to make a declaration of value. And the magnanimous United States authorities and the breeders of that great Republic would ask the reputable Canadian breeders, who would exhibit at St. Louis, to perjure themselves in order that they may have the privilege of selling their highly-bred stock at the great fair. Perhaps

the "Yankee" is accustomed to this kind of thing and would do it without any compunction. Not so with the Canadian. He has a higher moral sense of what is right and fair than that.

But aside from the question of affidavits, what would a duty on the commercial value amount to? On what basis would the valuation be made? Would an animal worth \$800 as a pure-



Andrew Pattullo

Born 1851, Died Dec. 29, 1903.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P. for North Oxford, died suddenly in London, England, on Tuesday last, where he had gone for a well-earned rest. In his death, Ontario has lost one of her brightest journalists and public men. Though he had passed the half century mark, Mr. Pattullo was essentially a young man, with high ideals of public duty and a sanguine eager spirit.

Andrew Pattullo will be best remembered by the farming community because of his long association with the good roads movement and the dairy industry. He was the organizer of the first Good Roads Association in Ontario, and its president for several years. For two years he was president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, which flourished under his guidance and direction.

As editor and publisher of the *Sentinel-Review*, Andrew Pattullo was well and favorably known to the people of Oxford County. By his ability and industry he raised it into the front rank of Ontario journals.

He had a winning and striking personality, which won for him many friends in every walk of life, who will mourn sincerely his untimely and tragic end.

bred be valued the same as a pure-bred worth only \$300? The duty on commercial cattle going into the United States is as follows: All animals under 1 year, \$2.00 per head. Over one year and up to \$14 in valuation, \$3.75 per head, and on everything over a valuation of \$14 per head, 27½¢ per cwt. ad valorem. If a maximum commercial value were specified and no affidavit as to value required, one serious objection to showing might be removed. But there is no guarantee of this being done.

Then comes the tuberculin test. Who will administer the test should a Canadian breeder decide to sell an animal? According to present regulations an importer must have a certificate from a Dominion veterinary inspector that it has been tuberculin tested before he can get a pure-bred animal into the United States. Will the animal have to be brought back to Canada to be tested or will a Dominion inspector be allowed to do it at St. Louis? This is another of the "trifling" things Canadian breeders would like to know about. But how about the recognition of Canadian herd books. The *Gazette* intimates that this objection will be overcome by the St. Louis people recognizing all Canadian herd books of a standard equal to the American books for the same breeds. But why was this not done when the prize list was printed and distributed. We understand that a definite promise was given by the Exposition management that this would be done. Why was not this promise fulfilled? The following Canadian record books are of as high a standard as any the Americans have for the same breeds and in one or two cases higher: Dominion Clydesdale Stud Book, Dominion Shire Stud Book, Dominion Hackney Stud Book, (French) Canadian Horse Breeders' Record, Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, Dominion Hereford Herd Book, Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book, Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of Canada, (French) Canadian Cattle Breeders' Record, Dominion Swine Breeders' Record (including all breeds), and the Canadian Kennel Club Records. Let the St. Louis people include these in their list of recognized records and the herd book question will become a "trifling" matter also.

Other "trifling" objections by Canadians are: That the ages of dairy cattle are computed to September 1st rather than to August 1st; all the regulations regarding St. Louis are much more stringent than at either the Pan-American or Columbian expositions. There is no class for French-Canadian horses, an important breed in Canada; in the prize list the Brown-Swiss (not raised in Canada) are allowed a prize list of \$4,542.50, while the Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires are allotted only \$4,432.50 each; the total prize list for French-Canadian cattle is only \$630.00, with nothing in the dairy demonstration; in sheep, the Dorsets are allotted only \$220, as compared with \$3,815 for a number of other breeds; Cotswolds are given a prize list of \$3,815, while the Leicesters, which are of more importance, receive only \$2,921; in swine the large Yorkshires (Canadian) are offered only \$463, while the Tamworths have a prize list of \$3,590, and Berkshires \$5,105.00.

But why go any further with this enumeration. From the present trend of things there is no likelihood of any Canadian live stock going to St. Louis. The most serious objections raised have been "pooch-pooched" as trifles and are



Cairnhill 11127—Champion Clydesdale Stallion of America, winner at Toronto Industrial and Chicago International, 1903. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Recently sold to J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon, Man., for \$3,000.

therefore not likely to be removed. If they are not removed or modified, we can assure our American friends, who make light of these things, that no Canadian live stock will go to St. Louis. If our live stock are wanted, there should be no delay in removing the grievances. It will soon be past the time when Canadians can undertake to prepare an exhibit of live stock that will do credit to themselves and to the Exposition.

The Dressed Meat Trade

The dressed meat trade is again to the front in this issue. Two letters published on another page, one from Mr. Wm. Linton, president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the other from Mr. Richard Gibson, a past president of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, strongly endorse the appeal made in Dec. 1st issue on this important subject. Both emphasize the need for immediate action in getting this trade established. And this is the proper view to take. Already, a considerable time has elapsed since the establishment of this trade in Canada was first considered and further delay might lead to serious consequences, should any fatal disease break out in Canadian herds. The country needs it, the cattle industry needs it and all the people would benefit by it.

Mr. Gibson deals with some of the historical phases of the question and the efforts that have been made in the past to secure the establishment of this trade in Canada. Whatever may have been the Minister of Agriculture's attitude when in Great Britain a couple of years

ago, it is only fair to say that in his address at the Winter Fair at Guelph in December, 1902, he spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of the dressed meat trade in Canada on a large and permanent basis. Likewise, at the Winter Fair, held a few weeks back, his representative, Dr. Rutherford, spoke equally as emphatic in his advocacy of the establishment of this trade. Moreover, the latter strongly advocated that something should be done by our governments to secure its development in Canada. The present attitude of the Minister and those associated with him, therefore, is one of approval of any effort that may bring about the establishment of this trade in Canada.

Keep More Sheep

The reasons given elsewhere in this issue, by a number of Ontario's leading sheep breeders, why farmers should keep more sheep are clear, forcible and to the point. There is no doubt that, taken one year with another, there are

no more profitable animals on the average farm than sheep. They cost comparatively little to keep and if properly looked after will return a good profit on the investment. Sheep are good scavengers, though they should not be kept for that purpose alone. Nevertheless, no animal kept on the farm will do more good work in keeping down weed pests than the sheep. While this is no mean quality, there is a much higher purpose in sheep-raising. Lamb can be produced as cheaply, if not cheaper, than good beef, and during the season will usually sell higher per lb. Then there is the wool, which many farmers in this country count for almost naught. While not the source of revenue it used to be, yet it is a source of profit that should not be despised in successful sheep rearing. The lambs, the wool and the cleaning of a farm combine to make sheep rearing, even in Ontario, a profitable undertaking.

But to come to the reasons for the decrease in sheep raising. As might have been expected, not a few of our correspondents give as one of the chief reasons, the dog nuisance. While this trouble is confined, more or less, to certain districts, it is no small factor in reducing the sheep population of this province. And the aggravating thing about it is that this worrying of sheep by dogs goes on year after year without any definite steps being taken to remove the grievance. Perhaps our legislators have given up hope, and look upon further effort as useless. Maybe so. But surely, the worthless "cur" that is of no use to anybody, should not be allowed to rule in this matter.

Annual Poultry Number

The annual poultry number of THE FARMING WORLD will appear on Feb. 1st next. This number will be of interest and value to every poultry raiser in Canada. A lot of special matter with illustrations is in course of preparation and we can promise something real good for the lovers of her "cackleship," the hen.

Advertisers desiring space in that issue should apply at once. An extra large edition will be run off.

The Maritime Winter Fair

A Good Show—Large Attendance—Educational Features

(Specially reported for

The third annual Maritime Winter Fair opened at Amherst, N.S., on the 14th December, and with steady cold, bright weather drew crowds of visitors from the surrounding country as well as a very representative attendance from almost every county in the Maritime Provinces. This attendance, coupled with the loyal support which the citizens of Amherst have always given their show, has greatly augmented the gate receipts over previous years and spread the benefits of a liberal live stock educational event among the people seeking information.

The programme of judging events and addresses was carried through on time and the audience, especially in the evening, were limited only by the size of the auditorium, which holds 2,500 people. Everyone deeply regretted the absence through illness of the show's founder, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and appreciated the great kindness of Hon. John Dryden and Dr. Mills, President of Guelph Agricultural College, in taking a whole week from their pressing duties at home to come down and take the places in the programme left vacant by the absence of Prof. J. W. Robertson and Mr. Hodson.

THE OPENING

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick, formally opened the exhibition with an address at the first evening meeting. He approved of the public policy of lending all possible assistance to agricultural education, and was glad to see the three Maritime Provinces united in this concerted effort through this show. He thought that we in the Maritime Provinces had not had our agricultural interests advanced by immigration as we should. The Dominion Government had never given the Eastern Provinces proper share of attention in regard to immigration and he thought it was time for us to assert ourselves and get a share of the population that was flowing westward through us. He pledged the best efforts of his government to the development of agriculture.

Mayor C. A. Lusby, of Amherst, welcomed the distinguished politicians and visiting stockmen to Amherst. H. J. Logan, M.P., extended the welcome of Cumberland County. Col. H. M. Campbell, Vice-President of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, replied to these addresses.

Other addresses were made by E. Tiffin, general manager International Railway; W. C. H. Guinmer, M.P.P., St. Stephen, N.B.; T. S. Rogers, Conservative candidate for Cumberland Co.; A. B. Copp, M.P.P., Sackville; and Rev. Father Burke, Alberton, P. E. Island, who all expressed their approval of the objects of the Winter Fair and their determination to assist it so far as they could.

Dr. James Mills, President of the O. A. College, Guelph, gave a thoughtful address upon some of the problems confronting the farmer, and this and for the most important one was, perhaps, how to improve on industrial ability. On the farm and in the factory, economy in production and excellence in quality were the essential, and this called for skilled and intelligent workmen. So far in Canada we had not given our people very much help to become educated in technical matters. We had contented ourselves with giving a general education and special teaching, with the exception of medicine and engineering, has been neglected.

THE FARMING WORLD

He was glad to see more modern educational ideas gaining ground and he hoped to see fully equipped technical schools for every branch of industrial life. This show was a technical school for stockmen and he warmly congratulated the people of Amherst on their enterprise in supplying such a splendid building for the purpose.

THE EXHIBITS

While this feature cannot be considered as important as the purely educational part of the fair, sufficient exhibits and some, at least, of high quality, are essential to the success of the show. This year's exhibits showed a great improvement in quality upon those of last year. This was true in every line.

CATTLE

The dairy cows for the two days' test numbered 21 as against 12 last year, and were a choice collection of cows. As at the Guelph Winter Fair, an Ayrshire made the highest pure-bred record, though here she was beaten by a grade Shorthorn that far outclassed any other cow in the test.

The test was conducted by the three popular and efficient dairy superintendents of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Messrs. H. Mitchell, J. F. Tilley and L. C. Daigle.

The figures given below show that the best cow in the test was a cow sired by a seven-eighths grade Shorthorn bull and out of a large, strong cow of unknown breeding, but evidently a mixture of Ayrshire and Shorthorn. This was a cow of great length and substance. Her owner stated that she had been well developed under special dairy conditions, and her appearance indicated this.

The Ayrshire cow, which headed the list of pure-bred cows, was a splendid type of the breed with good udder and teats. In addition to drawing first prize in her class, she also won the special prize of \$50 offered by the Canadian Ayrshire Association to the Ayrshire cow, provided she made the best record of any pure-bred cow. As will be noticed, the figures of the best of the Ayrshires, the Holsteins and the Jerseys were very close.

BEEF CATTLE

These classes were not quite so largely filled as last year, but there was an absence of the large and old steer and an increase of the young, early maturing kind. The work done last year in pointing out the desirability of the latter kind over the former had the effect of

completely eliminating everything over 3 year old in the steer line from the show.

Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades were in the majority, though W. W. Black's splendid exhibit of twenty Herefords and Hereford grades brought the merits of this excellent breed well to the front. A 2-year-old Hereford heifer took the first place in the dressed carcass competition.

The honor of owning the best grade steer in the show was earned by a young man under eighteen years of age, Harold Vernon, of Minudie. He got with him the Giles cup, valued at \$50, as well as several other valuable cash prizes. The cup in question is held in trust by Mr. Vernon, as it has to be won three times by the same exhibitor. The steer was a yearling Shorthorn, showing a grand development of top with a minimum of waste. Chas. A. Archibald, Truro, showed several other fine Shorthorn heifers and steers of excellent conformation and well finished. F. L. Fuller, Truro, had a well finished Shorthorn heifer and got second place with her in the carcass competition. An individual mention of all the really meritorious exhibits would take too much space and we must pass them on with congratulations to all the exhibitors of beef cattle upon the improvement in quality, which two years ago has shown at the Maritime Winter Fair.

SHEEP

In this class there was a full exhibit in nearly all classes and some very excellent types of mutton sheep were shown. The long wool breeds were not out and, with the exception of a few Leicesters, the medium wools made the display. The Chamcook Sheep Co., St. Andrews, N. B., had 40 entries, and their Southdowns were greatly admired. They carried off a good share of prizes. This company also showed Hampshires and Cheviots, the former of the whole exhibit reflected great credit both upon the proprietors, Messrs. Came & McLay and upon the management of Mr. McLay as a shepherd.

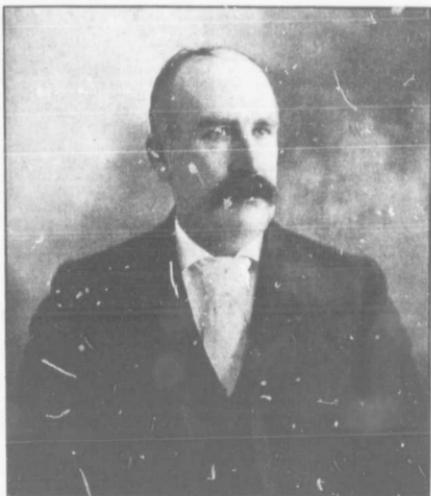
The exhibit which drew the highest encomiums and awards, taken as a whole, was the flock of Shropshires belonging to Messrs. Logan Brothers, of Amherst Point. Every sheep in it was a topper and excellently brought out. The flock won a very handsome \$50 clock offered by M. S. Brown & Co., jewelers, of Halifax, for the best collection of pure-bred sheep owned by one exhibitor.

SWINE

This department contained animals that would stand well at any exhibition, and

DAIRY TEST AT AMHERST

Owner.	P.O. Address.	Breed of Cow.	Days in Milk.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. of Milk, Not Fat.	Lbs. of Fat.
W. H. Boomer	Amherst	Grade Shorthorn	33	100.1	9.3	4.2
Fred. S. Black	"	Ayrshire	37	71.9	7.2	3.8
Logan Brothers	"	Holstein	12	105.1	8.8	3.2
James E. Baker	Barronsfield, N.S.	Jersey	48	65.6	6.1	3.5
H. S. Pipes & Sons	Amherst	"	23	70.9	6.8	3.4
Chas. M. Shipley	"	Grade Holstein	14	70.1	7.0	2.9
Chamcook Sheep Co.	St. Andrews, N. B.	Holstein	13	89.1	7.5	3.2
James E. Baker & Son	Barronsfield, N.S.	Jersey	12	71.2	6.2	3.1
H. S. Logan	Amherst	Grade Holstein	11	83.0	6.8	2.5
Fred. S. Black	"	Ayrshire	11	63.4	5.5	2.5
Logan Brothers	"	Holstein	11	85.7	6.9	2.4
J. B. Roper	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Guernsey	11	60.9	5.8	2.6
C. A. Archibald	Truro, N.S.	Ayrshire	11	65.8	6.0	2.7
H. S. Pipes & Sons	Amherst	Jersey	12	49.1	4.1	1.8
F. S. Black	"	Ayrshire	10	62.3	5.7	2.3
H. S. Logan	"	Holstein Grade	11	51.7	4.7	2.0
C. A. Archibald	Truro, N.S.	Shorthorn	75	58.1	5.0	2.1
H. A. Hicks	Westmoreland, P. E. I.	Grade	33	49.8	4.9	2.1
Logan Brothers	Amherst	Holstein	87	51.7	4.4	1.7
John B. Roper	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Guernsey	130	20.4	2.6	1.1
Logan Brothers	Amherst	Holstein	171	25.1	2.0	.9



E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S., President of Maritime Winter Fair.

they show that our breeders and hog raisers generally are preparing to meet the market demands.

The Yorkshires and their grades were by far the most numerous and they easily won out in all the competitions with other breeds.

The Berkshires had a class of their own, and some heavy and growthy pigs were brought out. They were too thick for the bacon market, but as Maritime packers are not at present discriminating in favor of the bacon type, there is not much encouragement to breed that particular pig.

J. M. Calbeck, Augustine Cove, P. E. Island, was the largest winner in the Yorkshire classes, with Holmes Brothers, Amherst, Syd. J. Goodlife, Sussex, and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, following close.

James I. Stewart and Logan Brothers, Amherst Pt., and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, were the Berkshire exhibitors.

POULTRY

In this department there was a gain of over 100 per cent. over last year and the quality was also much better. Mr. W. McNeil, London, Ont., who with E. C. Hare, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, was one of the judges, said that the Barred Plymouth Rock class contained as good birds as he had seen anywhere. In White Wyandottes, the first prize cock here was first at Guelph, and the second prize one was almost a tie. The Buff Orpingtons and Buff Rocks, while not large classes, contained birds of the highest classes and the White and Brown Leghorns and Minorcas were fit to go into any competition.

The competition for utility birds brought out a lot of birds well built for meat production.

The Toulouse geese, said Mr. McNeil, were especially fine and the Bremen excellent. The duck exhibit was small, and while it had a few topers, the general quality was not up to where it should be.

Speaking of the turkeys, said the judge, "I never saw as fine a Bronze gobble and two hens in one pen before in my life." These birds belonged to

M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N.B., who can well be proud of them.

The dressed poultry was not a large exhibit, but it demonstrated that we have a number of farmers who are fitting the fowls for the best markets. The exhibit made by J. P. Landry, of the Provincial Farm, Truro, was a splendid demonstration of the way to grow, fatten and prepare chickens for market.

An interesting competition was the judging of poultry by a number of Amherst ladies. The best judge of dressed poultry in this trial was Miss Harding. With a score of ladies in active competition and most of them exhibiting unusual competence, Judge Hare's task in deciding who should have the prize (a splendid set of carvers) was not an enviable one.

FRUIT

A novel feature in this year's show was a competition for collections of fruit from each county in the Maritime Provinces. Eleven counties in Nova Scotia, nine counties in New Brunswick and all three counties on Prince Edward Island were represented by collections of ten varieties each.

Kings and Annapolis counties in Nova Scotia, and Queens county, New Brunswick, made the banner displays, though nearly all the counties showed some varieties that commanded attention. Both Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, as well as some of the outlying counties of Nova Scotia astonished many of the visitors at the proof of their apple growing abilities, and it is to be hoped that such exhibitions as this will lead to greater attention being given to apple growing where conditions of soil and climate are so favorable as in most parts of the Maritime Provinces.

THE APRIAR

An extensive display of honey and apriar appliances was made by E. L. Colpitts, Peticodiac, N.B., and C. A. Fawcett, Memramcook. A great deal of interest was manifested in these exhibits, and a convention of bee-keepers was held during the show. R. F. Holleman, the well-known apriar, of Brant-

ford, Ont., came down to assist in forming an association among our bee men, and gave some practical and encouraging addresses.

A Maritime Bee-Keepers' Association was formed and the following officers elected:

President, E. L. Colpitts, Peticodiac, N.B.; vice-president, C. W. Maclellan, Falmouth, N.S.; secy.-treasurer, B. W. Baker, Amherst; vice-president for N. B.C., A. Fawcett, Memramcook; vice-president for N. S., Rev. P. S. MacGregor, Oxford; vice-president for P. E. I., Rev. Father Burke, Alberton.

The membership fee in this association is \$1.00 per year and each member who uses the modern movable frame hive will get an Italian queen free. Members who are still using the old box hive will get a movable frame hive at a reduced price.

THE PLUCKING COMPETITION

This was a very interesting event and was witnessed by a very large audience. There were competitions for boys over 15 years old, boys under that age, and for farmers' wives and daughters.

Boys over 15 years (5 contestants)—1st, Major Oulton, Amherst, two chickens killed and plucked in seven minutes.

Boys under 15 years (5 contestants)—1st, Donald Travis, Amherst, in 10 minutes.

Farmers' Wives and daughters (2 contestants)—1st, Miss Viola Fage, Amherst, in 7½ minutes.

President Elderkin and his brother officers of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association deserve great credit for the successful way in which the show was carried out. Superintendent Fawcett proved himself an ideal man for the position and there was no friction whatever noticeable among the exhibitors.

As an educational exhibition there was, however, a defect so serious that mention should be made of it. It was a blind show to the ordinary visitor. There was a complete absence of information as to the owners or ages of the animals shown. An attempt was made to number the animals and to catalogue the numbers, but very many of the numbers were missing, and not one visitor in fifty had a catalogue.

To make these winter fairs, as well as all exhibitions of real value to visitor and exhibitor, every animal or other exhibit should be plainly placarded, with a description and the name and address of the owner. What earthly object there can be in shrouding an exhibit in mystery we fail to see, and the absence of definite information certainly minimizes the value of the show. In fact, no show should be entitled to public money grants unless it makes clear the description and ownership of exhibits. A catalogue does not and can not cover the ground.



C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., a Well-Known Maritime Breeder.



Bodaich Dhu—The Father of Twenty-four of Ontario's Sons and Daughters.

Why is Sheep-Raising Decreasing?

Opinions of Leading Sheep Breeders—Many Reasons Advanced—The Business Profitable

In the crop report of the Bureau of Industries, for Ontario, for November, 1903, appeared these words: "But, sheep, while in the very best of form, are becoming fewer in number."

This statement seemed important enough to call for reasons why sheep-raising in this province is decreasing. We therefore submitted an inquiry on the subject to a number of our leading sheep breeders and have the following replies to hand. Others may follow later. They are worth reading.

THE MOST VALUABLE ANIMAL ON THE FARM

There are several reasons for this decrease in sheep raising: (1) Farmers living near towns and villages cannot safely keep sheep because of the dogs. (2) The old fences are disappearing and wire fences with from four to six strands of wire in in many places replacing them. But wire will not always hold the sheep and they get into the corn or oats. The farmer says they are getting breachy, and are more bother than they are worth, so they are sold, and he keeps no more sheep. (3) The bacon industry has made such great strides lately that many farmers have discarded their sheep and are now raising hogs extensively.

I consider the sheep the most valuable animal on the farm; that is, you can make more money out of them with less expense. They will help to a great extent in keeping the farm free from weeds, especially ragweed.

JOHN HUNTER, Lambton Co.

GET RID OF MONGREL DOGS.

One of the principal reasons for the keeping of fewer sheep is the rapid growth of our dairying. Many farmers are engaged in dairying extensively, and sheep and cows do not thrive so well on the same pasture.

In many sections dogs are the curse. A good sounding bell on about every tenth sheep is an excellent preventative.

I wish our law was that every stud dog or bitch over six months of age would be subject to a tax of \$5.00 per year. Castrated dogs and spayed bitches to go free or at a very nominal fee. This would soon rid our country of a lot of mongrel trash and encourage the breeding of some really good stock of both dogs and sheep.

Sheep are profitable on most any kind of land, especially so on weedy land or rough, rocky sections where pasture is short.

The sheep is an especial friend to the man who has not much money to invest for stock or buildings and is short of help.

FRANK M. LEWIS, Brant Co., Ont. WILL PRODUCE HER FIRST COST IN A YEAR

The November Crop Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries showing a decrease in the number of sheep kept by farmers in this province prompts you to enquire the cause, and if the fear of sheep-killing dogs has had any effect. In isolated instances, here and there, I believe it has, dot, generally speaking, I cannot think so, and I feel sure we must look for some other and wider-

spread influence at work. The publicity given in the press of most cases of sheep killing keeps the risk alive in breeders' minds to the serious effects of having dogs destroy and worry their flocks, but in this Western district even in municipalities adjoining cities, cases are only of occasional occurrence and the usual tax collected is more than sufficient to meet the two-thirds of loss that is paid. Township councils might well pay the full value of sheep killed instead of a portion only.

To your question, "Is the keeping of sheep in Canada a profitable industry?" I would undoubtedly say, yes, it is, and as no class of stock requires less labor, times like the present, when wages are abnormally high, sheep breeding will force itself upon the minds of thinking farmers, and I look forward to a very much better trade in the immediate future. Even with wool at current prices the fleece of a ewe almost pays for her keep for a year, and with ordinary care she will produce on an average of a lamb and a half a year, worth at least \$5.00. Is this not a good investment, an animal without any more work with her than the winter feeding, producing her first cost in a year? Well, what is the reason, then, farmers are not breeding more sheep? It is a good deal, I believe, from the fact that the advantages of beef production, and, thanks to the persistent and well directed efforts put forth by the Dairymen's Associations, the production of cheese, butter and bacon have been kept better before the public, but any decline in the prices of these will surely bring on a strong revival of sheep husbandry.

ROSE McEWEE,
Middlesex Co., Ont.

THE DOG CURSE IS THE WORST

Re decrease of sheep in Ontario, I think sheep one of the most profitable and best money-making investments on the farm today. They return a good big profit every year in money and help clean the farm of a lot of the worst kind of weeds, including wild flax, which they destroy entirely and appear to relish it. In fact, there are very few weeds that they don't like if they get at them when young and tender. I believe most farmers will agree with me that a well selected and judiciously tended flock of sheep are a profitable and much needed element on the farm. However small the farm may be the few numbers may be kept.

Some of the reasons for the decrease in the numbers of sheep in Ontario are: The first reason (but not the worst one) is that some farmers try to keep too many mongrels on a 100 acre farm, and being thin at selling time bring only a small price. Besides, on account of the number kept they are apt to thin out the clover. The farmer, therefore, concludes that they have not paid him a good profit, and besides weakening his clover stand. He decides that sheep are no good to him and sells out the whole flock; whereas, if he had had a small flock of some good breed well selected they would have paid him well in good fat lambs and good fleeces of wool and cleaned his field of weeds to a great extent.

The second reason, and by far the worst, is the dog curse. It has put the majority out of the business and is the greatest drawback to the sheep industry of anything I know of. The only help we ever got for it was to keep plenty of sheep bells in the flock, about one on every 3rd or 4th sheep. Dogs don't mind how much noise they make themselves, but they don't like any foreign noise. For instance, I sold a fine flock of seven shewing ewes to a neighbor about one mile from my place, last year, and he put no bells on them after taking them home. The dogs, one night destroyed the whole flock (killed every one) and put him out of the sheep

business. They killed a lot for others, and, finally reaching my place, where I had bells on every flock but one. This bunch of 15 had no bells on and the dogs killed nine or ten of them and ruined the whole lot. There were other sheep of mine all around this field but they had plenty of bells on and none of them were hurt at all. I may say that where I had plenty of good bells on the wildest sheep in the flock, I never lost a sheep with dogs.

I hope this may help to stimulate the sheep industry and induce keeping sheep of better quality and using nothing but the best raris of the particular breed the farmer may fancy.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Willow Bank Stock Farm,
Haldimand Co., Ont.

DUO TO THE DOG NUISANCE.

In my opinion the dog nuisance is largely the cause of the decrease in sheep in Ontario. I have been tempted every year to abandon sheep raising on that account alone. Every year I have from three to seven killed and a number worried. When a farmer goes out in the morning and finds his best stock lying torn to pieces in the pastures it will discourage him in sheep raising, especially if his flock is pure-bred, and the valuator tells him that all he can allow is mutton price, and only two-thirds of that. A relative of mine only three of a flock of 40 sheep badly torn in one night, so much so that he had to dispose of every one and give up sheep raising. There should be some dog laws put in force to remedy this great nuisance or our sheep industry will steadily decrease every year.

In my opinion there is no stock on the farm that will return as good a profit for the labor put on them as a good flock of sheep, and since labor has become so very scarce and high this is an important item to every farmer. We have thousands of dogs in our towns and villages that are of no use to any one. These are the ones that are not fed half enough and roam the country in search of something to eat. As a rule, it is not the farmer's dog that is to blame. In my opinion, if every bitch was taxed \$5.00 and every dog \$3.00, it would do away with a lot of useless curs that are of no use. If a dog is not worth \$100 to a person a year he should be killed. Fewer bitches would be kept if they had to pay a \$5.00 tax, only first-class ones would pay to keep.

Our township councils would then be able to pay full value for every sheep destroyed by dogs.

J. W. CLARK, Brant Co.
PAY AS WELL AS ANY OTHER STOCK

If we are to judge from the report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario, and from what we see about our neighbors' farms, we would naturally come to the conclusion that under present conditions, sheep are not as profitable a line of stock as some others to keep on the Ontario farm. This being the case, we may well ask the reasons for the decrease in the numbers of sheep now kept on our farms.

One reason given for this decrease is that of the ravages of dogs. This has, no doubt, deterred some from keeping as many sheep as they otherwise would, while it causes others to go out of the business altogether. This may be the reason in a few and isolated cases, but it is not at all general. In our own neighborhood, it is true, a few sheep have been worried by dogs, but I do not know of one farmer who has gone out of the business or is keeping fewer sheep because they are afraid of dogs. Then, we frequently hear farmers say, "It does not pay to raise sheep."

If asked their reasons, they have nothing definite to state. My own opinion

A SHORT TALE WITH A LOT TO IT



DO IT NOW

If you want to buy a good Heavy Storm Ulster for about half price, sit down and write your order as soon as you have read this ad.

We are clearing out all of our \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00 Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters for \$4.95.

The sizes are only 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39. The shades mostly dark brown, mid-brown, fawn, and a few dark greys. This is a snap for you if your size is here. Send money with order and tell us what shade you prefer. If your size is anywhere from 34 chest to 39, we PROMISE you the best value for \$4.95 you ever got in an ulster. Send your order in and

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TORONTO

Neck and Shoulders above
all Competitors

is that sheep do say, and more, that they pay in a general way as well as any other stock the farmers keep. To illustrate, the cost of a fairly well bred ewe for mutton purposes is about \$8.00. The cost of keeping a ewe a year would be as follows:

Pasture, 7 months.....	\$.87½
4 lbs. turnips or roots for 150 days or 5 months—600 lbs.—at 5¢. per bushel.....	60
2 lbs. hay per day for 5 months—300 lbs.—at \$6 per ton.....	90
2 lbs. pea straw, ditto—300 lbs.—\$3 per ton.....	45
1 lb. oats or its equivalent for 2 months, say 2 bushels, at 30¢.....	60

Total.....\$3.42½
Sale of wool and produce:
Wool, 10 lbs., unwashed @ 100¢.....\$1.00
½ lambs per ewe @ \$3.20.....4.80

Net Profit.....\$1.37½

If these figures are correct, and I think they can hardly be gaisned, there is a good profit on the investment. It is true the lambs will cost something before they are marketed—the wool from the dams will cover that expense. I will go a step further and say that mutton can be produced as cheaply or cheaper than bacon or beef. I have heard it asserted, and upon good authority, that mutton can be produced \$2 per cwt. cheaper than beef and that is my opinion also.

There is another reason why it is profitable for every farmer to keep more or less sheep. Weeds on the farm are becoming quite a problem with every careful farmer. It is a well-known fact that of all our domesticated stock sheep are the best scavengers. A friend said to me the other day that a few years ago when seeding down to grass he sowed two fields the same year, and, as was the case with many other farmers, he got wild carrot in his grass seed.

In looking over these two fields two or three years later, he noticed that in one field the wild carrot had spread to a considerable extent, whilst in the other it was almost exterminated. Sheep had been kept in the field where the wild carrot was under subjection and had not been kept in the other field. I say sheep are profitable to keep on the farm for the purpose of keeping down weeds of various kinds.

In conclusion the reasons why farmers do not keep more sheep are mainly because of the very high prices that have prevailed the last few years for bacon hogs and poultry.

And these industries have been boomed more by our Institute workers than the sheep industry. Without finding any fault (for they have done a splendid work) with those who have had charge of our Farmers' Institute work and the special subjects that were to be kept in view, I submit that if the sheep industry had been kept to the front as have the bacon hog and poultry raising, the sheep industry would not have been in the condition it now is.

JAS. TOLTON, Bruce Co., Ont.

English as She is "Spoke"

The Freeman gives us this specimen of English as she is spoken in London. An acquaintance of a Mr. Illier met him one morning with the question: "Ow is your 'ealth to day, Mr. 'Illier?"

"My name is not 'Illier," said Mr. H.

"Well," said the other, "if a haitch, and a hi, and two hells, and a hi, and a he, and a har dog, spell Illier, what on earth do they spell?"



Champion Knight, 1st in yearling grade steer class, and White Lily, 1st in two-year-old grade heifer class, Winter Fair, 1903. Together they won the prize for the best pair of fat animals (red on Worthington's Stock Tonic, and the Silver Cup for the third time for their owner, James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., who is standing with the cup at their heads.

Gleanings From Winter Fair Lectures

It will be impossible in the space at our disposal to give more than a brief synopsis of the excellent lectures and discussions which formed a most important part of the great educational show at Guelph. The subjects taken up, though introducing many new features, covered pretty much the very same ground as 1902. However, the crowds in the lecture room and the keen interest in what was said, showed that the efforts of the management to supply this information was appreciated. The following are some of the salient points brought out on the various subjects taken up:

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

Henry Glendinning, who had this subject in hand, stated that the ration for the dairy cow must be bulky, palatable, succulent, free from bad flavors, have the proper constituents and be cheap. The proportion of protein to carbo-hydrates in the food should be as 1 to 5½. The food should be succulent, and plenty of water should be provided.

A brisk discussion followed, turning largely on the temperature of the stable. Mr. G. W. Clemons stated that a proper temperature was 75 degrees. Mr. Glendinning thought 65 degrees about the highest practicable in farm stables. A balanced ration for a cow was: Corn ensilage, 40 lbs.; clover hay, 10 lbs.; pea meal, 4 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs. Another ration would be: Roots, 35 to 40 lbs.; clover hay, 10 lbs.; oats, with wheat, bran or oil cake, 8 or 9 lbs.

J. B. Kitchen stated that he had tried shredded stalks with the grain as ensilage with the ordinary corn ensilage and found very little difference in their feeding value for milch cows. Husked corn shredded and put into a silo would have to have some food added to make up the loss of the corn removed.

Prof. Harcourt stated that there is a

loss of carbo-hydrates when corn is put into a silo. In shredded husked corn as ensilage the ration would be widened. Feeders should remember that an animal will use up more energy in digesting coarse than concentrated food.

INDIVIDUAL COW RECORD

Prof. Dean strongly urged the need of keeping an individual record of each cow. To show what had been accomplished at the College in this direction, he gave the record of the College herd for three years, as follows:

	1900.	Milk, lbs.	Butter, lbs.
Largest yield...	9,477	391	
Lowest yield...	4,157	190	
Average...	7,197	310	
	1901.		
Largest yield...	11,379	437	
Lowest yield...	3,489	250	
Average yield...	6,073	326	
	1902.		
Largest yield...	10,795	461	
Lowest yield...	3,489	149	
Average yield...	6,073	289	

In making records, Prof. Dean emphasized the following: (1) Have a name or number for each cow. (2) Have pails of uniform weight. (3) Have scales that give the net weight of milk. (4) Keep a monthly record of the weight of milk for each cow. (5) Test percentage of fat in milk. (6) Keep a permanent record to which each month's records are transferred. (7) The breeders' associations should assist the work by offering prizes, etc. (8) The Winter Fair test should be continued by the owner of the cow during the year and the result noted in awarding the prizes the following year.

THE CATTLE STABLE

A. P. Kitchen, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, read a valuable paper

on this subject, which we will publish later. In commenting on this paper, the Hon. Mr. Dryden emphasized four things as being essential in building a cattle stable: (1) Plenty of light. (2) Plenty of fresh air, but no draughts. (3) Water for animals whenever they want it. (4) Have as many conveniences as possible to lighten labor, etc.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Kitchen stated that he had had better results from feeding loose than tied. Three inches of concrete on a stable floor is enough for cows, and four inches for horses. A half inch of cement on lumber in a granary floor will keep out mice. The barnyard should be sloped toward the spot where the manure is piled. Five head is sufficient in a box stall 16 feet square for feeding. The ceiling of the stable should not be less than 8 feet. About the proper temperature for cattle feeding is 60 degrees and for dairy cows from 70 degrees to 75 degrees.

SELECTING STEERS FOR FINISHING

Mr. Simpson Rennie took up this subject from the standpoint of finishing in the stable. In selecting, get both a side and end view of the animal. Get one with good length and width, not patchy, and with fairly good shoulder and brisket. A red colored nose of good width was preferable. An animal for feeding should have a good back.

When put into feed, clean off vermin by shearing hair off back right to horns and apply any cheap oil such as black petroleum to which has been added ½ pint of spirits of turpentine to one gallon of oil. Apply along back and around horns. Mr. Rennie's practice has been to tie up his cattle. Feed to full capacity. To do so, feeder must understand animal. If there is a little roughness in the trough after eating the animal is getting enough. Plenty of water is necessary. A good ration for a 1,000 lb. fattening animal is: 12 lbs. hay; 30 lbs. of roots and a mixture of 2 lbs. of peas, 1 lb. of barley, 2 lbs.

of corn, 2 lbs. of oats and 1 lb. of linseed meal. Eight pounds a day is enough meal to feed on the average. Barley is not good to feed alone to fattening cattle. Feed three times a day. Feed clover and roots without cutting and feed chaff with meal.

Mr. Rennie figured out the profits of the business as follows: A 1,000 lb. steer will cost \$35. The feed for the six months' feeding will cost \$25.52, making a total cost of \$60.52. A reasonable gain during the six months would be 300 lbs., making gross weight when finished, 1,300 lbs., which at 5c a pound would give \$65, showing a gain of \$4.48. Mr. Rennie figured out that the commercial value of the manure from the animal during the six months would be \$16.35, thus making the venture a profitable one.

COST OF RAISING STOCKERS UP TO 1 YEAR OLD

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, stated that it would cost to keep a cow from \$22 to \$40 a year. Calves from poorly fed cows did not give as good results as calves from cows well fed. The plan of weaning the calf and feeding on whole milk is best. A good calf raised this way will cost \$25 or \$30 at the end of the year. If fed on skim-milk and something to supply the place of the fat in the milk, the cost would be about \$18 and the calf would be worth about \$25 at the end of the year. The average cost of raising calves in the Ottawa section is about \$10 a year. At the Central Experimental Farm, last spring, he had sold finished steers 22 months old at \$65 each.

REQUIREMENTS OF A SHEEP HOUSE

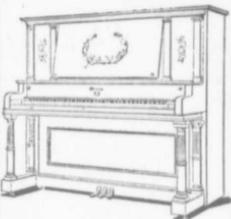
John Campbell, Woodville, in leading the discussion on this topic, referred to the fact that the carlots of lambs at Chicago had sold for \$5.85 per cwt., while some of the show cattle only sold for \$5.10. The requirements of a good sheep house are: (1) Have it dry under foot and over head. (2) Light important. Let the sun in. (3) Good ventilation—plenty of fresh air. (4) Have yards for exercise—most sheep are too closely housed. (5) Have racks so that sheep can easily reach feed without injuring wool and to prevent waste. (6) Should have water regularly. (7) Keep salt constantly before them. (8) Roots are necessary for sheep. Rape in the fall and Swedes in winter. Cut : As in finger size, do not pulp them. (9) Have feed convenient. Don't carry feed over sheep's backs. Have racks made vertical on sheep side and slanting where the feed is set in. The uprights should be 1½ inches wide, and set just wide enough apart for a sheep to get its nose in, or about 2½ inches.

In summing up, Mr. Campbell emphasized the "must notes" in caring for sheep, as follows: (1) Have no other stock with sheep. (2) No draughts—shut openings on windy side. (3) Have no dirty feeding troughs. Clean before fresh feed is put in. (4) Do not have sheep too warm. (5) Don't allow manure to accumulate. Clean out house regularly.

Mangels are good in spring but should not be fed to ewes carrying lambs. Turnips should also be fed sparingly to ewes in lamb. Dip sheep in the spring and in October. Two lbs. of roots per day are enough for breeding sheep. Have a bell on sheep to keep the dogs away, or keep them in a dog-proof house.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, followed Mr. Campbell. He advised farmers not to keep sheep on permanent pastures as they get full of parasites. Keep sheep on a farm in regular rotation of crops. Don't make and carry sheep and cattle to the full limit of either. The size and breed of sheep has much

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to do with the amount of roots fed, which should not exceed 4 lbs. per day. Mangels should not be fed to rams. The stomach worm is the worst sheep parasite in Canada. It is not advisable to wash sheep before shearing. Shear about April 1st.

A FLEECE OF WOOL

In a brief talk, Lt.-Col. McCrae gave some interesting facts about wool. The low price was due to importation of shoddy. Most of our woolen mills make shoddy. Long wool is used for coming Australians have crossed long and fine wool breeds and lowered price. Course wools are used mostly for making carpets. Feeding inside puts foreign matter in Canadian wool. This is not the case when sheep are fed outside. To grow good wool, sheep must be carefully fed and kept healthy. One fibre of the best wool will stretch five times its length. Our ordinary wools will stretch out three times their length. Shrinking in woolen goods is coming back to the natural.

REQUIREMENTS OF A HOG PEN

Previous to the discussion on this topic, Prof. Day spoke on feeding bacon hogs for market, during which he covered practically the same ground as in his excellent paper on this subject published in THE FARMING WORLD on Dec. 1st last.

Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., took up the hog pen question and gave in detail a description with plans of his new pen. These plans we hope to be able to publish later. Among other things, a hog pen requires to be convenient for feeding and cleaning and to have good ventilation, but no drafts. There should be no dampness. A cold pen is better than one with wet walls. Better ventilation will be had if there is no loft above. The brood sows should be kept separate from the growing or feeding hogs.

BREEDING AND CARE OF DRAFT HORSES

An excellent address on this subject was given by W. S. Sparks, of Canterbury, England. He stated that a cross-bred Shire and Clyde mare is the best draft horse. The massiveness of the Shire, with the fine bone and pasterns of the Clyde, make a combination better than either used separately. Prizes at exhibitions should not be given to unsound animals. Clyde breeders have paid more attention to the bone and the Shire men to the substance. Foal should have his legs and feet handled every few weeks. Pare feet to keep in good shape. All travelling stallions should be tested for soundness. There should be voluntary inspection by some competent veterinarian appointed by the government. A mare in foal is all the better for being worked up to the time of foaling, but not between shafts. She should have rest for two months after foaling. When worked, the foal should be shut up and not allowed to follow.

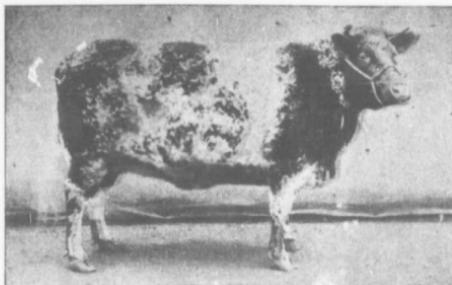
We have secured a copy of Mr. Sparks' excellent address on this topic, which will be published later.

CARCASSES

The addresses on the beef, mutton and bacon carcasses covered much the same ground as a year ago. Nothing new has transpired since then, as to what a proper carcass should be.

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H. R. L. Bachelor's cross-bred heifer, "Miss Charles," Champion, Smithfield Show, London, England, December, 1903.

Our English Letter

Fat Stock Shows—Smithfield and Birmingham—Carcase Competition—Markets

London, December 11, 1903.

The fat stock shows this year have been rather above the average, but their principal interest has lain in the reversal of judges' decisions at the various shows. The Smithfield Show which closes today is held in the Agricultural Hall, London, and is the most important of the series. There has been a wonderfully good attendance of the public, those visiting the show ranging from His Majesty King Edward down to his humblest subject who was able to find a necessitous shilling to pay for admission. The stock were an excellent collection, in fact better than for a number of years past, cattle especially being a meritorious collection.

THE CHAMPIONS

The judging was not over expeditiously but it didn't give satisfaction in the best expert quarters. The champion prize of the value of 100 g's was given to a cross-bred heifer, Miss Charles, shown by Mr. H. R. L. Bachelor, Greattham, Falborough, Sussex. She is a heavy useful roan of the popular Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross but showing more of the sire's characteristics, bred in Scotland, and her age was 2 years, 10 months, 3 weeks and a day, and she scaled 18 cwt. 3 qrs., 19 lbs., a weight which was considerably above anything in her class; as a matter of fact she was the heaviest beast in the show. Mr. Bachelor's heifer was not shown at Birmingham, but at the Chichester Show, which can hardly be claimed to be better than a good local fixture. She only won a second prize. It may be noted, however, that the winner in the Sussex city was not entered in London. The champion also took the special for the best cross-bred beast. The reserve for the championship was given to the Aberdeen-Angus steer, Twin Ben, belonging to Mr. J. J. Crialan, of Gloucester, an award which also fell to this beast both at Birmingham and Norwich. Twin Ben, although of a Scotch breed, was bred in one of the southern counties of England, and weighed 17 cwt., 1 qr., 16 lbs., at an age of 2 years 11 months 3 weeks 3 days. He also won, in addition to the above, the silver cup for the best steer, and the breed cup for the best Aberdeen-Angus. The favorite for the championship amongst those present was the Hereford steer, champion at the Birmingham, belong-

ing to His Majesty the King. At Smithfield he, of course, won the breed cup for the best Hereford, but Twin Ben was preferred for the male championship in London, and the Hereford was not in the running for the championship of the show. His Majesty's steer, which was bred by the late Queen, and fed at Windsor, weighed 16 cwt. 9 qrs., 16 lbs. at the age of 2 years 11 months 2 weeks, and in our opinion he ought to have been given the premier award in London. The special of £25 for the best beast under 2 years old was given to Mr. R. W. Hudson's Danesfield's Ruby Lass, a pretty black of the Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross that weighed 13 cwt. 0 qr., 1 lb. at the age of 1 year 10 months 2 weeks 2 days. The Devon breed cup also went to Windsor, the King's steer repeating his Birmingham victory.

SHEEP AND SWINE

The sheep section made a fairly good show. The champion plate for the best pen of Longwools resulted in a victory for the Lincoln breeders, as sheep of this type won the cup and also the reserve position. The champions were a pen of three wether lambs, just under 10 months old, shown by Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons, which scaled 5 cwt. 3 qr., 4 lbs; the runners-up being Mr. Henry Dudding's wethers, which weighed 9 cwt., 3 qr., 24 lbs., and were nearly 23 months old. The Shortwool challenge cup was won by a pen of Oxford-Hampshire Down cross-bred

wethers, which turned the scales at 8 cwt. 3 qr., 23 lbs., the reserve by Mr. T. F. Buxton's, pure-bred pen of Hampshire Down wethers, which weighed 7 cwt. 2 qrs., 17 lbs., at the age of 22½ months.

Pigs were a fair selection; the best pair in the show being shown by Mr. A. Hiscock. These were Middle Whites and weighed 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 14 lbs. A breed that has lately come to the front—Large Blacks—won the reserve position.

THE CARCASES

The carcase competition, in which the animals were shown alive on Monday and as beef or mutton on the following Wednesday, was well filled. The utility of the competition becomes more evident every year, as it serves to demonstrate how much judges who have to deal with the live animals are apt to select the one which does not give the best body of meat. The champion exhibit in this section was the carcase of a bullock 2 years 11 months 4 weeks old, which scaled 13 cwt., 2 qrs., 24 lbs., fasted and yielded 120 st., 7 lb. of beef, or 65.3 per cent. of the live weight. The first prize heifer carcase and reserve champion was a cross-bred which dressed 65.07 per cent. of the live weight. In the sheep classes the champion was a Suffolk ram, which weighed 168 lbs. on its arrival and 164 lbs. fasted and 103 lbs. as a carcase, the weight of the skin being 14 lbs. The reserve was a Suffolk-Cheviot cross wether, which killed 66.4 per cent. of the live weight. Berkshires were to the fore in the pig section, winning in the 100 lb. and 225 lb. classes, with animals that weighed fasted 94 lbs., carcase 78 lbs. and fasted 200 lbs. and carcase 165 lbs. respectively. The heavy weights were headed by a Middle White, with a carcase of weight 230 lbs. from a live weight of 294 lbs.

MANAGEMENT CRITICISED

The Smithfield week is one of the most important of the whole year to the English farmer, meetings of pretty nearly all the agricultural societies holding meetings of their members. The most important topic this year was in connection with the Smithfield Club. At a council meeting in November last it was decided that in future no beast, irrespective of age, should be exhibited twice at their show. This raised a storm of indignation from most of our breeders and it was so badly received that the Club deemed it advisable to withdraw the proposition at the annual meeting of members which was held this week. At first sight it would seem that the proposition to bar animals making more than one appearance at the Smithfield Show is a good one, but on looking at the schedule it is impossible to show any



Judging the male championship.—Interior of Agricultural Hall, London, Eng., Smithfield, 1903. Note the roomy place for judging and clean, tidy passages between rows of cattle.

animal more than twice. An instance of the classes for Shorthorn steers will best explain this. There are two of them, one for steers under 2 years old and another for steers over two and under three years old. Hence they can only be exhibited in consecutive years.

Another notable fixture was the "Farmers' Dinner" which was attended by the Earl of Onslow, the president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The speeches here mostly ran on the fiscal question and Mr. Chamberlain's views were certainly most popular among the farmers present.

MARKETS

The provision and, in fact, one might say all the markets, are very sluggish and very little is moving. Butter maintains its quotation and Canadian moves off fairly well, while as for bacon there have only been just enough buyers to prevent the market from going to

pieces. Extreme flatness characterises Canadian produce, while cheese is slow and transactions drag somewhat. Trade all round is quiet in this country just now and the majority of business firms are—or intend—cutting down their expenses to the lowest limit.

The fruit market is also rather disappointing, but as a rule there is little doing in it until a week or ten days from Christmas. The supply of Nova Scotian, Canadian and American apples on the market is a very fine one indeed. Newtown Pippins—the original gold-edged variety—are on sale and are a very fine brand, Nova Scotians, Blenheim and Ribston continue to come to hand in fine fettle. Except that the barrel mark is to be found on many of the best fruits, Wine Saps are a fine colored apple. One of the best apples of the season is the Nova Scotian King. This has been and is very popular, being good as a dessert fruit and cooking well also.

likely to cause a falling off in winter production. In the face of these difficulties the production of cheese was 26 per cent. greater than in 1902; of creamery butter, 8 per cent., and dairy butter 9 per cent. Cheese advanced 76 cents per hundred, and dairy butter 78 cents, while creamery butter lost 47 cents as compared with average prices in 1902.

GENERAL REMARKS

The general tenor of reports from the correspondents shows that the year has been fairly satisfactory. There has been fairly good weather to contend with, but the excellent price secured for the crop has more than compensated for the loss from this source. The price of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern this year has been higher than that secured for the finest grades during the past two years. The season's work has been finished up in good shape, and the amount of fall plowing is greatly in excess of any previous year.

The demand for farm hands was much lessened owing to the protracted harvest, and consequently there was less difficulty than usual experienced in securing the necessary number of men from the east. The large amount of immigration during the past summer also helped in this direction.

THE FIGURES

Following is a brief resume of the statistical tables contained in the report:

District	Area in Average		Total
	Crop	Yield	
	Acres.	Bus.	Bus.
N. W.	249,990	21.4	5,349,786
S. W.	913,308	17.8	16,256,882
N. C.	372,600	15.5	5,815,560
E.	663,075	14.	9,285,050
E.	243,900	14.	3,414,600
Province ...	2,442,873	16.4	40,116,878

Oats	845,431	38.6	33,033,774
Barley	326,537	26.6	8,707,232
Flax	41,200	13.7	564,440
Rye	2,559	19.5	49,900
Peas	1,596	21.4	34,154
Potatoes	87,195	175.	4,757,000
Roots	12,841	282.	3,452,340

The total grain crop is 82,576,519 bushels, as compared with 100,052,343 bushels in 1902.

The number of poultry sold by farmers during the year is stated as follows:

Turkeys	88,726
Geese and Ducks	47,256
Chickens	388,050
Land prepared for crop of 1904:	
Breaking	177,029 acres
Summerfall	668,313 "
Fallowing	1,540,336 "
Total	2,385,605 "

This total is noteworthy, being an index of the probable area of next year's wheat crop. The figure is 654,510 acres greater than that of a year ago, which indicates a like increase in the wheat area of 1904. We shall not be far astray in looking for over 3,000,000 acres of wheat in Manitoba next year.

The number of threshing outfits in the province is placed at 2,547. Value of farm buildings erected in 1903, \$2,961,000.

The value of the year's sales of dairy produce is stated as follows:

	Pounds	Price per Value
Dairy butter	2,738,868	\$15.70 \$49,446
Creamery "	1,532,835	18.13 27,701
Total		\$77,346
Cheese	1,382,304	\$10.95 151,362
Total sales		\$88,708

Manitoba Grain Crops for 1903

Wheat Averages 16.42 Bushels Per Acre—Dairying Increasing

(By Our Western Correspondent)

Crop Bulletin No. 69, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the Province of Manitoba, under date of December 10, shows the actual yield of the various kinds of grain and the conditions generally existing during harvest. It is compiled from reports made by the regular staff of crop correspondents of the Department, under date of December 5.

The Province is divided into five districts: Northwestern, Southwestern, North Central, South Central and Eastern. Differences of soil and elevation govern this division. The Eastern district includes the Red River only. Its soil is the heaviest in the province and its elevation the lowest. Generally, also, the rainfall is greatest in this district. The North and South Central districts occupy the second prairie, plateau, or steppe. The soil here is a degree lighter than in the Eastern, and the North shows a heavier soil than the South Central. The Southwestern is the third great level or plateau. Here the furrows are seldom less than a mile in length, and here is found the only true prairie land in Manitoba, as all the other districts and a portion of this also, are more or less wooded. The soil is generally deep sandy loam easy to work, well-drained, but requiring a heavier rainfall than the other parts of the province. The Northwestern is more like the North Central, but in its southern part partakes of the nature of the Southwestern. It has large ranges of hills covered with forest, and portions also possess the heavy soil of the Eastern district. This is the chief grazing district of the province. The Southwestern is devoted almost exclusively to grain growing, the North and South Central to mixed farming, while in the Eastern district grain production takes second place in favor of cattle and dairying.

WHEAT

When the spring bulletin was issued on the 12th of June last, the crop prospects were summed up in the brief expression: "Never better." Ideal weather for seeding had prevailed and we had copious rainfalls during May, which caused all seed to germinate and gave promise of a good crop. A dry June followed and only light showers in July, especially in the eastern parts of the province. Crops were clear in their growth and were hurried on to maturity before

rains came. The result has been that crops are lighter than usual in the Eastern and Central districts. In the Western districts there was much more rainfall with the result that crops were heavy and did not ripen so early as in the Eastern. The tabulated statements of yields show actual results of the harvest. In the eastern half of the province the yield varied from 8 to 20 bushels per acre, and in the western half from 10 to 28 bushels per acre. In the Southwestern district, which has more than one-third of the wheat acreage of the province within its bounds, the average yield was 17.8 bushels per acre. In the Northwest district the yield was 21.4 bushels per acre. These good yields bring up the total average yield for the province to 16.42 bushels per acre.

Harvest weather was so erratic for a month after the 12th of September, when the deluge of rain fell in the eastern part of the province and snow in the western part, that farmers were in a quandary whether to stack, stook, thresh or leave it alone. Anxiety to do something to save the crop, not knowing what the future might bring, led farmers to make what we now know were mistakes and gave us some tough and bleached wheat from stooks, and some tough and sprouted from stacks. Wheat from stooks that were never touched until weather turned fine in October came out in good merchantable condition.

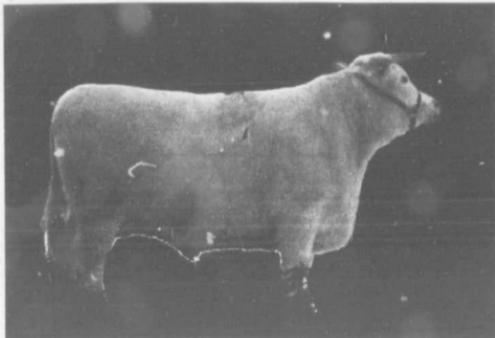
The amount of wheat marketed up to December 1st is placed at 58 per cent. of the crop or 23,497,000 bushels. This is corroborated by the figures supplied by the railway companies and the grain inspector's office.

OATS AND BARLEY

Oats and barley suffered equally when maturing, from lack of moisture, and again from excessive rain during harvest. Very little No. 1 oats have been marketed. Correspondents report that they are colorless, but of good feeding value. The same applies to barley.

DAIRYING

This has been a very successful year in dairying. Pastures were early though not of the best quality, until June, when the flow of milk reached its maximum. Dry weather at the end of the season was also damaging to the dairy interests, and the shortage of hay is



Prince—first prize grade two-year-old steer and first for steer sired by a Shorthorn bull. Owned and exhibited by James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

Detailed Report of Exhibits—Cattle and Bacon Hogs Strong

There were nearly three hundred entries of fat cattle, and all the beef breeds were well represented, with the Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades, as a matter of course, much in evidence. Almost all the old exhibitors were out with something good to look at, while several new names were added to the list, and these, if they cannot be said in all cases to have made a first-class showing among so many old-timers, can at least be said to have made a very good beginning. Most of these, too, made their first assays with the Shorthorn and Shorthorn grades, a place where opposition was plentiful and strong. One of them, however, showed up in good style, and steps into the front rank from the first. This is Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus, Ont. Both in the cattle, with his Shorthorn sweepstakes' steer, and his prize winning Polled Angus grades, and in the bacon classes taking second place among 33 entries and 99 hogs in the class for best three pure-bred bacon hogs.

The other beef cattle were represented by the exhibits in the Hereford classes from the Stone Stock Company, of Guelph, W. J. Fasken, of Ponsosby, and John Brown & Sons, of Galt.

The Aberdeen Angus were shown by Jas. Bowman, who had three very nice well fitted cattle out. Some excellent grades of this class were also shown by Jas. Wilson, Fergus, Alex. McDougall, Guelph, and John Brown, Galt. D. McCrae, of Guelph, had some nice thick looking Galloways out, bred by full of beef making quality and characteristics, and whether they won or lost as well fitted beef were certainly deserving of the many favorable comments of the judges and others who saw them.

PURE-BRED CATTLE

The first class was for Shorthorn steer two years old and under three, and brought out four excellent exhibits, Fried & Sons showing a big white steer of fair quality and well fitted; W. A. Young, of Glanford, showing a good, thick, well made steer, with well sprung ribs and thick, full strong loin, not so fat and a little softer. E. Brien & Sons' "Protection" classed well with both of these, while the exhibit of W. H. Reid, of Kingston, a good steer below, looked a trifle bare on the back, and they were placed in this order by the judges, who, it was soon evident, considered little

else beside beef condition and killing qualities.

For one-year-old Shorthorn steers the entries numbered only two, W. A. Young's roan Barney being considered to show better fitting and condition than the red steer exhibited by Jos. Kirby, and was placed first. Steer under one year brought out four entries, that made by Leslie & Pearen, being Capt. White and Col. White, and the exhibit made by John Brown & Sons was also a white one with one red steer, which captured third place. First place went to Col. White, one of the smallest of the four, and second to the other entry made by Messrs. Leslie & Pearen. There were 13 in the cow or heifer 3-year-old class, first place being taken by the exhibit of Messrs. Brown & Sons, an animal of very fine beef type and well fitted, besides looking fresher and in better bloom. Three two-year-old heifers came forward, first place going to a nice red heifer that was very

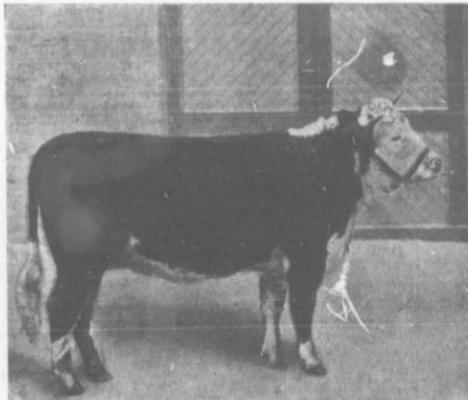
fat, and followed in close competition by the nice even-looking roan shown by Goodfellow Bros., and Red Daisy shown by F. Murdoch, of Ponsosby.

Yearling heifers were a stronger class with 7 entries and every one of them a real sweet one. Winners in this class were Leslie & Pearen, first, with a beautiful roan, and Goodfellow Bros.' "Mamie Stamford," second, an animal of the finest proportions and quality, not so well fitted as the winner, but fully her equal in every other particular.

In the Hereford classes the entries were small but of a good kind. The class for three-year-old steers had only two entries, a good Hereford from the Stone Stock Co., and an Aberdeen Angus exhibited by Jas. Sharp, of Rockside, the Hereford getting first place. In the class for year-old steer or heifer, first was carried off by the Stone Stock Co., and second by the "stodgy" Angus from the herd of Jas. Bowman, of Guelph. The same arrangement followed in the younger class, but was reversed in the aged cow or heifer over three years, when Bowman led in his Elm Park Kyma, a smooth, even and deep fleshed three-year-old heifer, and took an easy first place, the two exhibits from the Stone Stock Co. going to second and third places. In the Galloway and Devon class, the only exhibitors were D. McCrae, of Guelph, with the Galloways, and W. J. Rudd, of Eden Mills, with the Devons, and the animals shown, highly complimented in both classes, were about evenly divided as to honors.

GRADE CATTLE

But it was when the grades were commenced that the real interest of the show was in evidence and that the strongest classes came out. The class for two-year-old steers was called and in they came, nineteen of them, whites, and reus and roans, red and whites, blacks, and blue greys, well finished and fat, some looking big and ponderous under the electric light, some looking smaller than they really were, but all deep fleshed, smooth and even, rolling in fatness and mighty in beef. They looked what they really were, as goodly a company of beefsmen as were ever seen by most of the onlookers gathered together in like numbers. It was enough to make the most astute judge look helpless, but they went up against the job of picking out the winners and



First prize two-year-old Hereford steer, Sweetheart 34th, sire Baronet, Winter Fair, 1903. Owned and exhibited by F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, Ont.

about fifteen minutes of scrambling around among the horns, and the heads without any, a little rearrangement of the animals, and, amid cheers from the crowd, the red ribbon was placed across the broad rolling shoulders of the immense white ox, whose hide glistened and whose sides shook as he lurched along with his solid ton of firm, well placed beef, carrying the honors of the day to the stables of a beginner in the business, Jas. Wilson & Sons, of Fergus. This was a very strong class and the honor ribbon was altogether undivided one, as many thought that when competition was so close it was a good time to disagree, and as a matter of fact the second steer certainly had valid claims for consideration, as he is an animal of grand type and well finished into the bargain. He is a low set, deep and broad animal, very breezy, heavy, and with immense girth. Third place went to the veteran fitter and feeder, Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, and it was the undivided opinion that his big heavy roan well deserved it. In this class the Shorthorn grades had it their own way, as also in the one which followed. Great as was the former class, the one to follow was, if possible, still greater. The yearling grades filled in and filled the foreground, not so full as the two-year-olds had done, as they numbered only 16, but sixteen finer animals would be hard to find. Not so heavily loaded with fat as the others, they were of a quality unsurpassed, and every animal in the ring was a smooth, sweet individual, an itself a delight to the eye of both the breeder and the feeder, at once an indication of present progress and a promise for the future. The honor of the ring went to the splendid red and white yearling shown by Jas. Leask, and was his not only in beef fitting but in individual merit and quality as well. Second place went to John Brown and third again to Leask, and any place in this class was one to be envied. The steers under one year were also a fine class of very fat calves. This is a form of exhibiting that, however attractive, is favoring a rather unprofitable practice of forcing on young animals to a condition that very often tells against them for a second fitting either for show purposes or the block. It is true that many of them fit well a second time, as a few of those exhibited here were also competitors last year. At any rate this prize should be confined to the grade classes. The two-year-old heifer class was also a good one, J. Leask winning in this and Peter Stewart in the yearling class. Quite a number came out for the prize offered for the best steer or heifer sired by a Polled Angus bull, first honors going to Alex. McDougall, of Guelph, and second to John Brown & Sons, Galt. The champion two-year-old, belonging to Jas.

Wilson & Sons, was again first in the grades, sired by Shorthorn bull, with A. Richardson second. A very interesting class was the best three export steers. There were 11 entries in this class and the judge was Col. Ferguson, who judged this class at Chicago. Three Hereford grades belonging to John Brown, of Galt, won first in this class. Polled Angus grades from the stable of Jas. Wilson & Sons, second. In the judging, Col. Ferguson detailed minutely the qualities wanted in the export class, a solid animal of medium weight without an ounce of waste flesh, being the favorite. The sweepstake prize for the best pair of fat animals in the show went to Jas. Leask, his two-year heifer White Lily and yearling steer Champion Knight winning the honor, a silver cup presented by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The show of dairy cattle was the best ever seen at the Winter Fair. The largest previous show was at Brantford when 36 cows entered the test. This year there were 37 cows in the test and a good lot they were. There was a fine show of milking Shorthorns. The Holsteins were to the front as usual. But the yearling cow of the coveted sweepstakes to another breed, the Ayrshires carrying off this high honor, the winner being Sarah 2nd, owned by H. J. McKee, Norwich, Ont. She gave, during the 48 hours the test, 123.87 lbs. of milk with an average test of 4 per cent. The Holstein cow, Mercena, owned by Jas. Rettie, also of Norwich, had second place with a record of 116.21 lbs. of milk and 4.2 per cent. of fat. The third and fourth places went to grades. The Ayrshires throughout made a good showing and have again demonstrated their good qualities as a dairy breed. The Holsteins seem to be gradually improving in the quality of their milk. A test of 4.2 per cent., as obtained by Mercena, indicates a quality of milk about up to the Jersey standard. No Jerseys and Guernseys were shown. Grades were out in strong force. One grade, a "brindle," has been on deck for seven years in the milking test. This year, not only was she there herself but had two of her daughters with her, one by an Ayrshire bull and the other by a Holstein. This old brindle is certainly bringing her fame up to correct methods of quantity and quality of milk. Such training in accuracy and definite work, even if it is only for two days in the year, should help to build up a strain of dairy cows that would deceive no dairymen as to what they were able and willing to do. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a tabulated statement of the results of the test.

SHEEP

Nearly four hundred and fifty head of sheep were out and the improvement in the quality of mutton to be seen hung

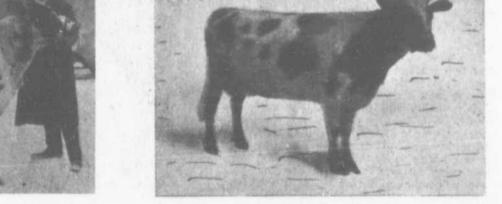
up in the carcass department was a subject of general remark. It is the aim of many of the most advanced breeders to produce in mutton as in the bacon hog as large a percentage as possible of lean meat of good quality with as little waste as possible in the fattened butcher animal. In the Cotswolds some very strong classes came out, that for ewe under one year being the strongest, the classes for yearling wether and under one year being also well filled. Lincolns were also well represented, the flocks of J. T. Gibson, Deafield, E. & L. Parkinson, Eramosa, and F. Martindale, Caledonia, all contributing, and dividing honors about equally. The Leicester were also out in good numbers, with such staunch representatives as the herds of Hastings Bros., Cross-hill, J. Haggard & Son, Ranelagh, John Orr, Galt, and John Kelly, Stratford, the latter getting the most of the prizes, having out a goodly company of well fitted animals. There were quite a number of exhibitors in the Shropshires, the most of the prizes being won by John Campbell, Woodville, and W. E. Wright, of Glanworth. The former showed the sheep that were so successful at Chicago. The Shropshires also were the winners in the block contests. Southdowns were well fitted and looked well. They were from the flocks of John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., and of Hon. G. A. Drummond, of Pt. Claire, Que. Dorsets and Merinos were classed together, though none of the latter were in evidence. A small number of good specimens of the former were shown by Messrs. John Hunter, of Wyoming, and R. H. Harding, of Thorndale.

SWINE

Nearly three hundred and fifty hogs filled the pens of the pig department. Yorkshires were the most numerous, but some very fine pens of Tamworths were out and they got a fair share of the honors considering the comparative number of the two classes. There were also a large number of Berkshires out, and they showed considerable improvement in bacon type, too. Chester Whites, Poland Chicks, Duroc Jerseys and Essex all had their representatives, and in several instances put up strong classes. Prof. Day, W. Jones, and C. W. Bowman were the judges in the bacon classes and spent a good long time selecting the winners for the bacon class of three hogs, the biggest class out. There were 33 entries, consisting of 99 hogs, and it took some work before the award was finally placed on the pen of Yorkshires brought out by Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford. Mr. Brethour is an old and experienced hand at the business of breeding, fitting and winning, too, with his bacon Yorks. The second place went to a beginner, who, if he builds as well as he has begun, will make for himself a name among

Ayrshire Heifer, Duchess of Addington, first in heifer class at Guelph, 1903, owned by J. G. Clark, Ottawa

Ayrshire Cow, Polly Woodroffe, and in cow class dairy test 1903, owned by J. G. Clark.





A group of winners at Guelph, shown by John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.

the best and the oldest. This was Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Ferguson, the owner of the champion 2-year-old steer, and several other winners of minor prizes. A large number were also shown in the grade class for best three bacon hogs, and in this case the honors went to J. Featherston. For the sweepstakes, Brethour brought out his three winners in the pure-bred class, and Featherston selected three from his herd, consisting of two pure-breds and one of the winning grades, which resulted in a protest. Featherston's first prize winners were a cross of the York and Essex breeds and a good looking kind they were. He also stood fifth for pure-breds, and came second to Brethour for the Win. David's prize. R. F. Duck & Son were also winners of a number of prizes, taking first on sow under 15 months, second going to Mr. Dedells, his exhibit being as large as Mr. Duck's but not showing quite as much quality. Duck & Son also got third and fourth in 6-months class. Their herd also captured 7th place in carcasses. For sow and three offspring, sow under 15 mos., they captured first place, Brethour taking first for sow under six months.

W. Wilson, of Snelgrove, was a strong exhibitor in the Berkshire classes, with Snell & Lyons also winners of quite a number of the prizes. The latter got first for sow under six months, with Wilson 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Sow under 15 mos.—Wilson got 1st and 2nd, winning about two-thirds of the entire offerings in Berks. Brien & Son, of Caledonia, were also exhibitors of very creditable entries in most of the classes. In the Chester Whites, W. E. Wright, of Gianworth, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and D. DeCoursey, of Bornholm, were the principal exhibitors, and many of the classes were strong ones, too. Essex hogs were shown by J. Featherston, whose Essex and Yorkshire grades were very fine looking individuals. Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys were exhibited by Mr. W. Smith, of Scotland. A number of his Poland Chinas were nice, smooth looking animals, while a pen of cross-breeds were of a fair bacon type and evidently of easy feeding character. The Tamworths had strong representatives, in Douglas & Sons, H. German, Chas. Currie, and A. Elliott & Sons, Galt.

The British Live Stock Trade

The agitation for the admission of Canadian store cattle was renewed at the recent conference of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, with Lord Onslow, Minister of Agriculture, in

Edinburgh. A resolution in favor thereof was carried by a majority, but Lord Onslow gave no encouragement to the movement. He pointed out, as his predecessors, Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Long, had done on former occasions, that the present policy was a fixed one which could only be altered by an act of legislation and that the interests of those opposed to a change were so strong that there was little chance of such a measure being passed.

The majority voting for the admission of Canadian stores at the conference was no measure of the feeling of the country. The great mass of breeders and dairy farmers are against it, and had there been any prospect of the matter being seriously considered by government they would have attended to enter their protest.

It is claimed that under existing conditions, the breeder is afforded such security that there is an increase in the number of cattle reared, that the supply fairly meets the demand, and that there is a stability of values which is an advantage to all concerned. That if the breeding of cattle in this country were curtailed any scare of disease which would close the ports to imported stores would unhinge the trade and place graziers and feeders of cattle in a far worse position than before.

The general tone of trade in beef cattle has not been such as to afford feeders ground for complaint. The prices for the finished article have been satisfactory, and the prices current for lean stock have been such that there was a fair margin of profit both to breeders and feeders.

It is true that in the spring of the year there was a large demand for cattle in England, and prices went to an extreme figure, but even then, there has been a margin for the grazier, and well finished fat cattle leave a fair return for their summer keep. The wet season has increased the growth of grass in the south of England and the demand for stock and especially for sheep has been abnormally good.

The business in pure-bred stock continues to be on satisfactory lines. The Shorthorn breed has benefited to the greatest extent owing to the demand from Argentina. The exportation of live cattle to England has given a great stimulus to cattle improvement there, and the Shorthorn seems to be the most popular sire for that purpose. In the same way improved breeds of sheep, especially Lincolns, have been in good demand for export. The Argentine is now raising improved stock with the view of shipping beef and mutton to England, and it seems in every way

probable that her natural facilities for stock raising will enable her to control prices in the English markets and that the United States will be unable to compete successfully in the export of beef; whether Australia and New Zealand can compete in mutton remains to be seen. There has been a moderate demand for the polled breeds—Angus and Galloway—chiefly for the United States, and these breeds made a highly creditable exhibit at Chicago International in December, 1902.

Ayrshires are a popular dairy breed and have been exported in considerable numbers to Sweden, Russia, Japan and Cape Colony.

Shire and Clydesdale horses have been in fair demand for export, a few of the latter going to Russia and South Africa.

The health of British live stock continues satisfactory, and the stringent measures taken to stamp out foot and mouth disease have borne good fruits.

It may seem premature to speculate on the fate of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but we are of opinion that his views have so far fallen on good soil. There has been for years a growing restiveness upon the unequal condition of an export trade hampered at every point by hostile tariff and an import trade practically free. We believe a desire for retaliation prevails and that such should be made more effective by preferential trade with our Colonies. We expect that sooner or later Mr. Chamberlain's policy will prevail and that Canada will profit therefrom. The matter of live stock Canada can greatly increase her exports to this country and the quality of her stock can still be greatly improved by the use of English blood. Even if the live English are agreed to import Canadian steer cattle the range cattle would not be at all suitable for the purpose of English graziers, they would not settle readily in new surroundings, and it is doubtful if Canadian steer from Eastern herds would be suitable for pasturing. Cattle from 900 to 1,100 lbs., suitable for winter-house feeding, would be wanted, and they would require to be smooth, well-bred cattle not over 3 years old.

TRISTLE DOWN.

Meat Slaughter in Argentine

The slaughter house industry of the Argentine republic makes a good comparative showing. The official figures showing the number of animals killed in various "saladeros" of the Argentine republic gives the following results, the data having reference to the years 1902 and 1903, up to the ending of June 15:

Buenos Ayres	8,100	175,300
Entric Rios	234,400	235,300
Uruguay (R. O.)	374,100	383,000
Montevideo	370,000	371,600
Rio Grande	350,000	347,000

Totals

1,002,300 1,346,600 1,513,100

Of the above total, in 1903, the animals slaughtered for the preparation of meat extracts numbered 225,300 as compared with 261,100 in the preceding year.

A Corner in Scotch Shorthorns

Owing to the large demand for Shorthorns for the Argentine some British breeders are afraid that there will not be enough of the Scotch blood to go around should this demand continue next year as it is likely to. It is stated that Baillie Taylor is to despatch 100 head to his ranch in the Argentine before the end of the year, and those in need of Scotch blood are afraid there will be a "corner" of it before long, especially of the good ones. It is to be hoped that a few will come this way.

An Up-to-date Cheese Factory

On page 21 appears an illustration of the Molesworth cheese factory, one of Ontario's largest and best equipped factories. It is situated in the well-known Listowel district, one of the best dairy sections in Canada. The building is built of brick and has the air of stability and progress about it. The make room is 32 x 70 feet, the press room is 36 feet, the curdling room 40 x 58 feet and boxing room, which is the lean-to shown in the illustration at the back of the curdling room, 12 x 40 feet.

The Molesworth factory has 160 patrons, who, during the season of 1903, supplied an average of 30,000 lbs. of milk daily. The factory has a capacity of 48 cheese of 88 lbs. each daily. The curdling room will store 2,000 cheese. Last season there was paid out to patrons for milk \$30,000, or an average of nearly \$219 each. The wiley is returned to the patrons in the milk. The factory was built in 1892 and cost \$3,200.

Ropy Milk

Concerning this trouble which is caused by an outside germ which gets into the milk after it is drawn, Prof. Farrington recommends the following:

The best way to overcome this trouble is to carefully wash the cow's udder and brush her legs, afterwards drying both with a clean towel; then the milker should wash his hands, thoroughly steam the pail into which he milks, and after throwing away the first streams of milk drawn, milk the cow with dry hands into this clean pail. The milk should be protected as carefully as possible from dust and then strained into the cans, in which it is to be transported, or in which it is set for cream rising. The strainer cloth, carrying cans and separator, if one is used, should be given an extra washing and scalding in order to destroy any of these germs, which have been the cause of the ropy milk. There is no doubt that this trouble may be overcome in this way, and the success one has in doing it will depend entirely on how carefully he protects the milk from the germs, which must get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow.

Cows that are Thieves

It passeth understanding why theft by a cow should be tolerated more than theft by a human. In effect, the result to the loser in either case is the same. Our government has found it wisdom to study and establish far-reaching methods for the detection and the repression of the latter; and by the same token, why should our farmers and dairymen be less vigilant in regard to this possible proclivity in their cows—beasts described as dumb, yet outwitting their owners? So long as cows of this class are permitted in the dairy herd, so long will there be dissatisfaction and failure. Improvement is the root to success, whether by breeding, better management, or other way, and intelligence in our cow men is the power that will force advancement in the right direction.—SECRETARY F. D. CORBURN, Kansas.

Look After the Milk

It is necessary that patrons improve their herds by careful selection of the heifers and using good sires, keeping only good healthy cows with a record of at least 6,000 pounds of milk in ten months, with proper feed. The stable should be clean and aired, the cow and her udder and teats cleaned, milking should be done with clean, dry hands, and the milk immediately taken



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Are the popular farm cream separators for several reasons. One of them is illustrated here. The bowl hangs from a hardened steel spindle, which receives in a socket a rubber roller, which is provided with ball bearings. Friction is thus reduced to a minimum, and the machine runs so smoothly as to necessitate the use of a brake, which is a feature of all Melottes. Another result of this simple arrangement is that the bowl is self-balancing, and thus all the annoyance and expense involved in a bowl getting out of balance is avoided. These invaluable features are possessed only by this **"KING OF CREAM SEPARATORS"**. You ought to try one with the new 3 quart special skimmer which puts the "Melotte" still further ahead of all others. Write for booklet.

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from the stable, strained and cooled quickly to 60 or 65 degrees.

Aerating is good, but if done in the barnyard, near a pig pen or some other place where the air is impure, it is liable to injure the milk.

The milk stand should be at least 100 yards from the barn or pig pen. The milk stand should be covered to keep out the rain, and the water, even if it does not injure the milk, makes poor cheese.—N. G. Somerville.

The Goat or the Poor Man's Cow

Probably no other country has brought the raising of fine milk goats to the state of perfection, attained on the little island of Malta. The population is about 200,000 and the people there rely almost wholly on the goat. The average yield of milk from a Malta goat is between three and four quarts a day. The Maltese goats are about two feet six inches in height and very often weigh one hundred pounds. They are generally white, although there are many red, brown and black. There are two varieties of Maltese goats, the long and the short-eared. The hair of the former is often four to six inches long.

The Toggenburger goat is imported from a valley in Switzerland of the same name. This goat has been imported into America, and England and is reckoned as the best milk goat for these countries. A Toggenburger will yield about four quarts of milk a day.

The Nubian goat is larger by half than the common species. This breed is sensitive to the cold, and in America and England they require a warm goat-house or barn, and are never sent to pasture when the weather is frosty.

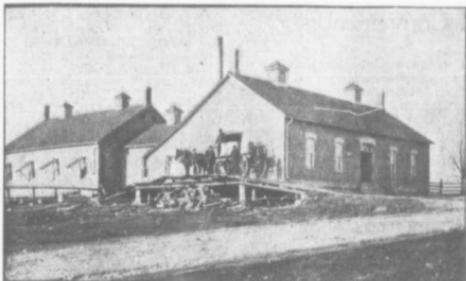
The superiority of goat's milk to cow's milk for the sick is recognized in many places. It tastes better, is richer, and is the ideal food for the infant and sick person. There is one sanitarium in the east that supplies its patients with no other milk than that gets from a herd of goats. In one Eastern city a charity organization acquired a number of goats and when a child is reported sick a goat is loaned to the family until such time as the goat's milk is no longer necessary. The odor that is reputed to attach to goat's milk is altogether the fault of the surroundings. Nothing will take up odors and impurities like milk, and if the place where the milking be done and where the milk is stored be kept clean, no bad odor will be noticeable.

The goat is the poor man's cow. In the ordinary family in the city may have a supply of the best milk in the world at a nominal cost by keeping a goat. The animal will browse in the back yard and back alley. It will eat anything and everything. Of course, what it eats manifests itself in the milk. The average family throws away enough apple, potato and turnip parings, with other waste from the table, to keep a goat in good condition. The goat will eat the labels off tin cans in going after the waste, but there is no record that he ever ate the can itself. The goat must have exercise. If his range is not large a ladder placed in the back yard will serve his purpose admirably and he will prove his sure-footedness in clambering over it. For the best results, the goat should be milked three times a day.

Geo. F. Thompson.

A Fine Premium

A premium worthy of special mention is that offered by the Guelph *Weekly Mercury*. It is a picture in six colors of the Ontario Agricultural College, that most famous institution, and represents the buildings and grounds. The picture is 11x23½ inches, or 14x28 with paper margin.



The Molesworth Cheese Factory, Perth Co., Ont. (See page 20.)

A Farm Ice House

Every farmer should arrange during the winter to store ice for the following summer. It comes in handy for cooling milk or anything else that needs cooling. Ice houses can be built at comparatively small cost and it will pay every farmer to have one. One of the main things in an ice house is to have the base air tight. An attempt is always made to make it tight by stamping the sawdust tightly inside. But this does not exclude the air so well as the setting of the building a few feet in the earth. If it can be built partly in a bank so much the better. A mortar foundation is best and will repay extra expense by longer and better service.

For family use only a building 12 feet square is sufficient and will leave some ice to the good. A square building is better than an oblong one as less outside surface is exposed to the sun's heat compared with the inner space. The height of the building ought to be sufficient to enable one to work when standing upright. A roof close to the sawdust imparts to it more heat than one a little farther away.

The following are plans of convenient ice houses for farm use.

Fig. 1 shows the foundation and superstructure of a bank ice house for family convenience. The dotted line shows the natural lay of the ground, while the drain underneath and the banking of earth against the walls are also indicated. The walls are 1 1/2 ft. thick and 3 ft. high laid of loose stones. Sills are 8x8 in.; studding are 2x4 in., set 1 ft. apart, except in gables, where they are twice that distance apart. It is sheathed inside the studding with cheap lumber and the outside boarding may correspond to one's taste and means. The roof is one-half pitch, covered with good shingles. There is room to work under this roof when the building is filled to the plates.

The ground plan of this structure is shown in Fig. 2. In the bottom is thrown a double course of old slabs, or any other material to keep the sawdust from the ground. The ice is laid in so as to have to in. of sawdust around the outside. Two small gable windows afford the necessary ventilation above the contents.

Fig. 3 shows a cheap building, but convenient and serviceable. It is 12x15 ft. with an alley in the centre. The plates are three or four feet from the ground level, and the alley is in the centre where there is height. The roof may be shingled or made of boards or slabs. A door 3x6 ft. in the north end opens into the alley, on either side of which are bins for the ice. A light window over the door affords light

when the door is closed. The ground plan is shown in Fig. 4, and indicated by B, in the far end of the alley, may be shelves or a cupboard for keeping fresh meat, fruits, etc., in warm weather. This is a decidedly cheap and convenient building.

Some Advantages in Drainage

The advantages of draining are better seen after a wet than a dry season, especially on heavy soils. Plenty of crops on these soils have been ruined the past season because there was not sufficient drainage to carry off the water. So important is drainage in such cases that it will pay a farmer better to go into debt to drain the land he has than to buy more land. One is not sure of a crop on heavy land unless it is drained. It is the basis of successful farming.

Drainage, however, will prove beneficial in dry as well as in wet seasons. Tile drains help to get the water off the land so that it can be worked earlier in the spring. The earlier the work can be done in the spring the better. Proper draining will lengthen the season on an average fully ten days.

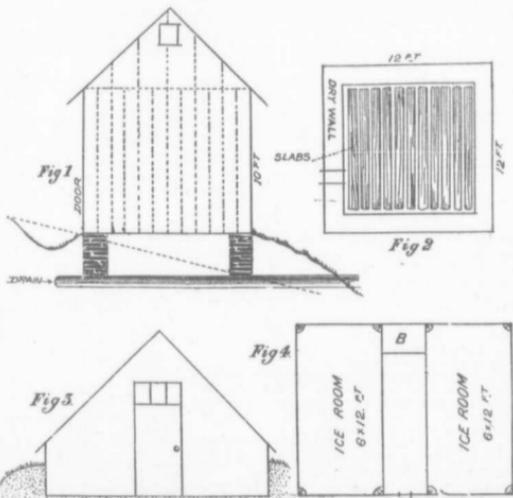
Drainage also deepens the soil. Plant roots will not grow in stagnant water. The deeper the soil the more feeding ground the plant has. This is beneficial, especially to a sugar beet crop. With a beet crop it will pay to till, drain and sub-soil in order that the beets may grow deeply.

Drainage assists in pulverization. A wet clay soil cannot be pulverized. If plowed when very wet the mechanical condition is injured. The drained land does not wash as badly as land that is not drained. If soil is already filled with water when the rain falls it runs over the surface of the soil and washes away the surface, carrying plant food with it. But if the land is tilled, the earth will absorb the rain as it falls.

When the land is tilled, surface ditches are done away with. An open ditch in a field is no more or less than a nuisance. Open ditches are unsightly, while the tile is buried beneath the ground and the water flows out of sight and out of harm. The saving of labor and the use of land will soon pay for the tile drain.

Shelter for Sheep

The sheep is the most neglected animal on the farm in the winter time. They are either allowed to shift for themselves in the open, with no shelter save the side of a hill or the warm side of a friendly strawstack, or they are crowded and huddled into a small shed where they suffer for room and air. Both of these methods are conducive to disease. If left out in the rain and snow they will contract colds and catarrhal diseases, to which they are very susceptible, and if they are crowded into close quarters they are liable to all kinds of epidemics and contagious ailments. Large, roomy sheds can easily be cheaply constructed, as almost any rough lumber may be used for the purpose. The main thing is to have a good roof, as a majority of the diseases of sheep can be traced to the results of dampness. Good ventilation is another feature to be kept in view, and the shed should be well drained, so that water will not run in and stand in pools. Money expended for the flock in winter will be found to be well spent.



Plans for an Ice House. See Article.

Farm Implements and Conveniences

Pumps Water 300 Feet

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:
In looking over your valuable paper I see several inquiries regarding power on the farm. I would like to tell your readers what I have done the past season with a **Toronto Aerial Engine** of 8 horsepower. I ran an 8-inch plate grinder and ground from February 6th to May 1st, over 1,000 bushels of custom grinding, and have all the grinding on hand I can do now. I grind for 9 cents per bushel or every 10th bushel, so you will see how it foots up. In addition, I pump water for 25 cows and 5 horses, and could do my threshing just as easily as I could grind, if I had a Lang mill.

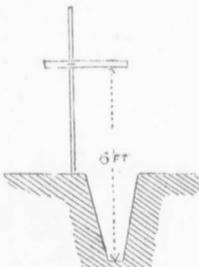
I wish to say to my brother farmers that I believe my 25 cows will make me \$100 per year more by having the water before them at all times. We milk in the stable during the whole season. My mill draws the water 300 feet. We have a tank which holds 1,200 gallons, and the cows are supplied with water by the Woodward water basin; two cows drink out of one basin. My cows will make me about \$1,400 the past season.

Should any of your readers wish further information as to the aerial power I shall be pleased to supply it. It is the best paying machine on my farm.

D. F. ARMSTRONG,
Leeds Co., Ont.

Grade-line for Laying Tile

It is often said that a stream of water at the bottom of a ditch is a better index for grading than a level, but this would require one to wait for a wet time, and would necessitate working in the wet. Where a small fall is desired, the running water is apt to mislead by running too fast. Even in cases



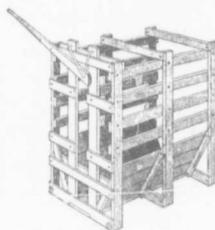
where there is plenty of fall, it will be economy to have a ditch or system of drains dug with a perfectly uniform grade. Digging beneath the grade line in places is not only a waste of work but in cases will cause injury to the successful operation of the finished drain, by causing accumulation of silt, etc. Having the level stakes set with the cuts given for each place the problem remaining is to get a uniformly finished bottom from one stake to the next. The best method of accomplishing this is to set up targets at two, or better, three stations on a straight course to be ditched. The target consists of a vertical pole set at the stake alongside the ditch with a horizontal arm movable up and down the pole and fastened at any point by a thumbcrew. Fix the horizontal arms of the targets at a uniform distance above the estab-

lished grade line of the ditch, say, 6 feet. Then the operator, with a six-foot pole in his hands, can readily determine the proper depth to dig at any point by sighting along the targets. Suppose at stake No. 2 the required cut is 2.6ft., at No. 6 the cut is 3.1ft., at No. 10 it is 2.8ft., then the targets will be set above the surface of the ground at the respective stations named, 3.4ft., 2.9ft., and 3.2ft. The three targets will then indicate a line parallel to and 6ft. above the required bottom of the ditch.—"Rural New Yorker."

A Dehorning Chute

The following plan for a dehorning chute is given by the **Chicago Live Stock Record**, and it strikes us as being very useful for the purpose. The material required for a complete chute is as follows:

- Six posts 6 feet long, 2x4.
- Six ties 3 feet long, 2x4, for top and bottom.
- Four pieces 3 feet 2 inches long, 2x4, for trap plank to work in.



Six pieces 2 feet 5 inches long, 2x4, for braces.

Two oak planks, 5 feet 8 inches, 2x4, for trap plank.

Fourteen planks 6 feet, 1x6, for sides. One plank 6 feet 6 inches, 2x12, for bottom.

Four wood hinges, 1½x2½, 15 inches long.

One piece 4 feet long, 2x2½, for lever to raise trap plank; 22 inches from hole to hole in lever.

Thirty-seven bolts 2½x¾ inches—two bolts with rings in for ropes.

Eight bolts, ¾x6 inches.

Two irons, ½ inch, 16 inches from crook, to raise trap plank connected with lever.

Put a rope around the neck and over the nose, like a halter, and pass it through rings, drawing the head low down.

A Barrel Smoke-house

Where one has but a little meat to smoke, a barrel can often be used for this purpose. The following plan has been tried and found satisfactory. A sugar barrel, or other barrel of large size, is preferable. With a keyhole saw cut a door near the bottom through



two or three staves. After sawing the door, nail a strip across the staves to

hold them together. The hinges, E, are old pieces of leather tacked fast, and may be put either at the side as shown, or the door hung from the top. Make a cross to hang over the barrel and from the hooks, B, suspend the meat. When the meat is in place, throw a blanket over the cross to confine the smoke and light the fire, which should be placed in a pan. Great care must be taken with the fire so as not to burn up the meat or the barrel.

Agricultural Motors

A writer in one of our English agricultural exchanges gives the following account of an agricultural motor and the cost of operating it. He says:



"The implement of which I give a sketch was used in connection with a reaper by a farmer who, in the hay-making season, cut six acres of grass in three hours forty minutes. I understand that the amount of petrol (oil) consumed was 5½ gallons, together with one pint of lubricating oil. Now, it is possible to arrive at the total cost. Taking the petrol at 1s. 4d (32c) a gallon, the cost of it comes to 7s. 4d. (\$1.76), the oil at 4d. (8c.), a driver's time 1s. 9d. (42c.), and another man's time at 1s. (24c.); or 10s. 5d. (\$2.50) for the six acres—or, still further, 1s. 9d. (42c) per acre.

Coming to a wheat field, the same motor drove a reaper and binder across 22 acres of wheat, 19 acres of it being finished in 10 hours' actual cutting, the petrol used being 18½ gallons. Again, in chaff-cutting, a chaff-cutter was driven by this motor for 47 minutes, in which time it cut 1 ton 1½ cwt. of chaff to a gauge of three-eighths of an inch in length; the petrol used being 3 quarts, 1 pint. Finally the motor was used in connection with a double-furrow plow, and a field of 2 acres, 0 rods, 15 poles, having a very hard surface, was plowed to an average depth of 7 inches in 5 hours 49 minutes. The total cost of petrol, lubricating oil, driver's time and plowman's time was 7s. 8d. (\$1.84) per acre."

Starting a Balking Horse

Not long since a typical crowd was gathered in a village street to see a balking horse, and all kinds of devices were tried to get the horse to move on, but all failed until an attaché of a livery stable came out with a rope and looped it around the animal's right fore leg and then gave it a hearty pull, which brought the leg sliding forward. The driver scarcely had time to get hold of the lines before the horse was off and gone. Since then this method has been tried several times when animals have balked, and it has been successful in moving them in every instance. The animal can only think of one thing at a time, and while he is speculating on the intentions of the man with the rope he forgets his determination to balk and is travelling before he thinks what he is doing.

A Boy's Fine Watch Free for a few hours' work. Send a postcard to THE FARMING WORLD and learn how.



Farm Home of Mr. Clement White, Lambton Co., Ont., 26x36 ft. outside measurement—Kitchen 10x18 ft., 9 ft. ceilings. Built with hollow brick wall on stone foundation.

The Telephone on the Farm

How It May be Secured—The Cost and Advantages of the Farmer

No public utility of modern times is more valuable to the farmer than the telephone. When once in use the farmer will never give it up. It is a convenience that brings him in direct touch with the world around him and enables him to conduct his business of farming in a more satisfactory and profitable manner.

In many parts of the United States the rural telephone is looked upon as a necessity in every up-to-date farming community. Many a town or village has its net work of rural telephones penetrating into the surrounding country and bringing the farmer in touch with his neighbor and the business men of the district. The value of such a system cannot be over-estimated.

In Canada, while a few districts have taken up the rural telephone, the system is not generally in use. But it should be. The subject is worth taking up at farmers' institutes meetings, and we look for a large increase in the number of rural telephones in use in this country in the near future.

To aid those desiring information as to how the rural telephone is worked out in the United States we wrote to Mr. J. C. Mills, of Preston, Minn., well known to many Ontario breeders, for particulars as to how the business is managed in his district. Mr. Mills has kindly replied as follows:

The cost is nominal. First-class phones with us are bought at from \$14 to \$16 each. Cheaper ones can be had, but I would not advise their use. Brackets can be had at wholesale for 1 cent each; insulators for 1 cent each, when taken in any quantity; wire is worth from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per hundred feet, depending upon the quantity bought and whether bought at wholesale or retail prices; poles are usually furnished by the patrons.

The plan most successful with us is something like this: Some leading man or men will start the project going by soliciting his neighbors to join him for the purpose of organizing a telephone company, and building a line to some point. The villages are usually

selected for centres. When twenty subscribers are obtained, for twenty phones are all that a line will carry successfully, a meeting is called for the purpose of organizing the company. An organization is perfected much the same as any ordinary organization; a president, secretary and treasurer are selected. These officers transact the business of the company in the usual way. The building of the line is done according to the wishes of a majority of the members.

Some companies assess each member a sum sufficient to hire some competent person to buy all the material and construct the line, others adopt the plan of each member furnishing and setting the poles along his own land, and then assess themselves enough to buy the wire, etc., and do the construction. However, this is just a matter that pertains to the wishes of a majority of the company.

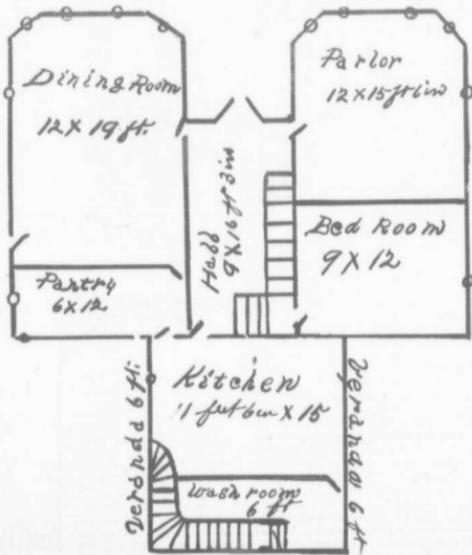
After the line is completed, each shareholder or member of the company pays \$2 a year for switching. There is no other expense except for repairs, if there should be any.

When other companies are formed, different companies exchange courtesies. This plan can be carried out to almost any extent. Each member of a company not only has phone communication with every member of his own company but also with every member of as many companies as are associated together. This county is almost a network of lines. I think that there are about thirty lines coming into Preston.

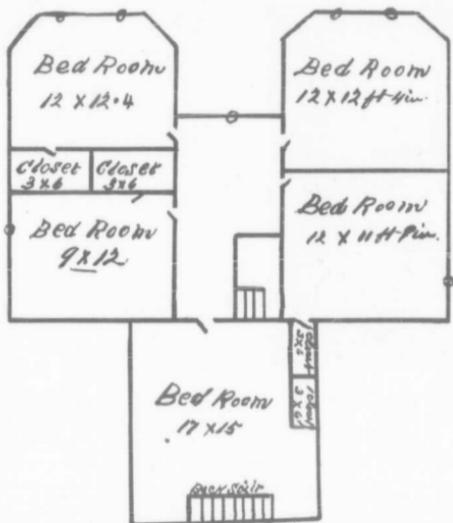
To sum up: Twenty patrons make a company, and twenty phones are about as many as a line will carry. The different members of the company all have district calls. The cost of building the line, including good phones, is from \$18 to \$25 each. The cost of maintaining after the line is built, including switching, is from \$3 to \$5 a year.

The organization is very simple, being brought about by a notice of meeting for the purpose of organizing a telephone company. Organization takes place in the usual way. The building of the line is a matter of choice of the company. Each member owns his own phone and can only own one share in the company.

I cannot tell you the advantages on paper, but will give you an idea. My brother lives 4½ miles from Harmony, 7 miles from Preston and 10 miles from Lanesboro. When his cattle, hogs or grain are ready for market, he finds out in a few minutes what the buyers in all the different towns are



First-floor plan Mr. White's House.



Second Floor Plan Mr. White's House.

paying. A physician is called instead of going or sending for him. Threshing help is engaged by phone. Extras and repairs for machinery, groceries, etc., are ordered by phone. In fact, so much is done by phone that we can hardly enumerate it all. I must not, however, forget the social advantages. Of all things, the farmer needs this most of all. The farmer is in constant communication with the entire community. Telephones and free mail delivery are among the greatest blessings of the farmer.

Know a Thing When You See It

While attending a large agricultural gathering last winter the speaker, a prominent agriculturist, advised the young men present to read, think and observe, laying great stress on observation. He said, "How many here have seen an oak leaf?" Every hand went up. "How many," he continued, "can come to the front and draw from memory an oak leaf?" Only a few could do this. "Now," he said, "the rest of you looked at oak leaves but you never saw them."

And are there not many farmers who day after day look at things but seldom see them? There are a great many ways that we would be helped in our farm work by observing closely. Take, for instance, a farmer who buys cattle in the fall to finish in the winter. He knows when he sells these cattle that a few of them fattened easier and brought higher price than others, leaving him a large profit. Does he ever observe the shape of the good ones? Observation will teach him that they are always low-set, smooth, broad, full chest and breast, and prominent brisket. Now, if he had looked at the shape of these good ones closely then, the next time he went to select his feeders he would have an ideal type fixed in his mind and instead of selecting money-losers he would select money-makers.

Or perhaps he is interested in dairying, and he knows there are some of his cows which make more profit than others. Did he ever observe the treble

wedge-shaped, well sprung ribs, the large milk veins running from deep milk wells and flowing into a large but compact udder? By selecting a cow with a proper form he would be able to make larger profits.

Again, he can be helped by observing the methods followed by his neighbors. They may follow a certain rotation or cultivate their land a certain way. There

is no patent covering their methods. He can take advantage of these things if he only takes the trouble to observe closely. Observation will help us in many ways in fact, we can hardly realize how we will be assisted in our farm operations by observation.

JAS. R. ROSS, Peel Co., Ont.

Vegetables in the Cellar

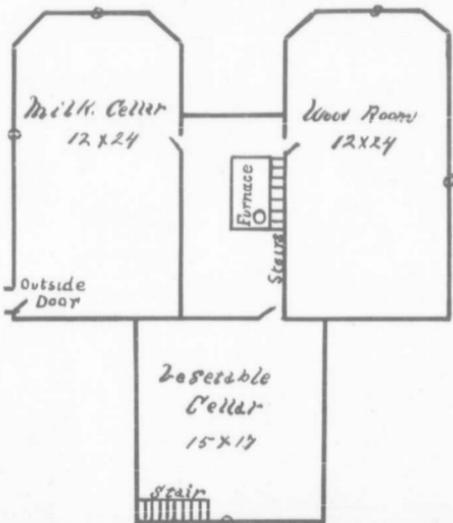
Vegetables in the cellar should be kept in the dark, and at a low, even temperature, so that they may remain entirely dormant until used. This is especially true of potatoes, which sprout and discolor badly if the cellar is warm and light. A reliable thermometer should be found in every vegetable cellar as well as the living rooms during winter. Vegetables that are packed in sand remain crisp and clean.

Celery can be taken from the garden with enough earth to cover their roots and stored in boxes in a dark cellar during the winter where they will continue to grow if the earth is kept moist and the light excluded.

Cabbage and onions may be stored for the winter in barrels or boxes that are covered and buried with earth in the garden. Freezing will not injure them if allowed to remain frozen. Remove the cover when the vegetables are needed. This suggestion is for people who don't like the smell of such things when stored in the cellar, but enjoy their flavor regardless of the odor when served on the dining-room table.

Excellent Sugar Beets

Mr. F. C. Dingman, of Whitby, has been a successful grower of sugar beets during the past summer. He planted an acre and three-quarters, and has recently received returns, which give an excellent showing. The total weight of dirty beets was 50,900 lbs.; weight of clean beets, 48,798 lbs. Sugar per cent, 17.1; price, \$5.70 per ton, making a return of about \$139 from the 1 3/4 acres.



Cellar Plan Mr. White's House.



THE HOME WORLD

Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy.

Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today.

The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands.

Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him.

Little strokes fell great oaks.

A word to the wise is enough.

The cat in gloves catches no mice.

One today is worth two tomorrow.

Constant dropping wears away stones.

Drive any business; let not that drive thee.

New Year Advice

If you've any task to do,
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it.
If you've anything to say,
True and needed, ye or may,
Say it.
If you've anything to love,
As a blessing from above,
Love it.
If you've anything to give,
That another's joy may live,
Give it.
If some hollow creed you doubt,
Tho' the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it.
If you know what torch to light,
Guiding others through the night,
Light it.
If you've any debt to pay,
Rest you neither night nor day,
Pay it.

The Greatest Need of the Home

What is the crying need of the home? Not money. Not intellect. Not refinement. Not wisdom. It is love, and warm demonstration of love.

Life is such a little thing, a short space of years at best, and to live it through and to have missed love in childhood from father and mother is the saddest thing in all the universe. Most people love their children. Few fathers and mothers would own to a lack of affection for their offspring.

But in many homes—shall I say in the majority?—there is a lack of the real living love and tenderness that fill the heart full to running over with love-words, kisses, fond caresses. The good-night kiss, the dear hand upon the little one's head and cheek, how these things expand the soul of the child and make it receptive to good influences!

In a recent little poem a mother calls to a child she hears enter the room, thinking it is the baby of the family, "It that you, darling?" The little girl, several years older than the baby, answers, with a sob, "No, mamma, it's only me." How many mothers seem to have room for but one "darling" in their hearts at a time.

In "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Mrs. Stowe gave the world a marvelous picture of the power of love. Topsy, who was so bad that no one could manage her, is asked by Eva, "What makes you so bad, Topsy?" "Nobody loves me," answered Topsy. She knew that "Miss Peely." In spite of her kindness, would just as soon touch a toad as to go near

her. Then the child answers, "Why, I love you, Topsy." Then the fountains of the hard little heart are melted to tears, the hungry soul drinks in happiness, the current of her life is changed.

Many a mother who sews until she aches in every nerve, and who spends hours a day cooking nice things for her family, is so tired when the different ones come in from school or work that she has no impulse for smiles and kisses. She has performed a lesser duty and sacrificed the higher.

Many a father, through a mistaken sense of obligation, spends all his strength earning money for his family, so that he has no time for companionship with sons and daughters. And so they find love—or its counterfeit—outside of home, cheated of their most divine birthright. To starve a child's affections is a crime as much as to starve its body. A dwarfed soul is worse than a humped back.

Countless numbers of young men and women would be saved from steps they afterwards bitterly repent by the loving co-operation of father and mother: If they felt free to go to them from childhood all through life's years with their plans, their ambitions, their joys and sorrows, trivial or great, sure al-

you," is "God guard the night to you." It may perhaps have a different meaning for the children if they know this, and perhaps the homely phrase will come more readily for each other.

The Wounds of Love

All ye whose hearts are burdened
With griefs of the long, long way,
Whose days and years are stained with tears,
Give heed to the things I say:
Though your hearts are bruised and broken,
Yet better their strife and sting
Than the empty heart that feels no smart
From the wounds that love may bring.

Montreal's Famous Market

The Bonsecours Market is unique. It is probably safe to say that there is nothing just like it on the continent, and the people of Montreal, when they stop to think about it, are proud of their market. As a rule they do not think about it, until they are anxious to show to their visitors all the sights of the fine old city. Then they say: "But you must see Bonsecours Market on a market day."



Market Day at Old Bonsecours.

ways of a sympathetic interest in their affairs, though the thing itself might not be approved, life would be filled with a sweetness no gloom or trial could take away.

Good Night

Do not forget to teach the children to say good-night to each other, as well as to older members of the family, when they go to bed. It is seldom they will do it of their own accord, because their roadship and equality renders them thoughtless of little courtesies.

Familiar use has robbed the phrase of its significance, but every child should know that God and good spring from the same root, with the same meaning. "Good-bye" is "God be with you," and the old-fashioned phrase, "Good-night to

The market is down near the river-front, facing the harbor. It presents an interesting spectacle at all seasons of the year. The big building, which after all is only part of the market, is massive and imposing, with a large dome. All along the front of the building and up through Jacques Cartier Square stand the market wagons, forming a picturesque medley of men and women, carts, horses, vegetables, fruit and flowers. Jacques Cartier Square, which runs at right angles to the Bonsecours Market, is a sight on Tuesdays and Fridays. Thicker crowded together are the market carts, filled with the spoils of the country, which the habitants in homespun, the women wearing flat black hats and little shawls over their shoulders, are selling to the town-



Hickory

A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn

Author of "How Heriman Won."

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Tom Potter has a quarrel with his father. He goes home and the farm after a sad parting with his sweetheart, Elsie Ross and his mother. He goes to Detroit and finds employment on a sailing vessel, the Condor. Tom is put through his paces and named "Hickory." Tom writes to Elsie. A year passes by. The Condor is overhauled by revenue officers, which arouses Tom's suspicions.

CHAPTER IX.

Hickory's mind was much distressed. Notwithstanding his acquired philosophy of "looking only upon his own things," he could not help looking upon the things of others. The startling events of the past few days had chased each other with great rapidity; and though the veil had been lifted, the evil which its presence suggested had not been removed. The pre-arranged stoppages followed so quickly by the seizure of the Condor, first by Americans, and then by Canadian revenue officers, must have a meaning, even though the charges were not proven. The question perplexed him.

The other sailors, too, had their thoughts; and their tongues commenced to wag, as soon as they could do so in safety.

"Deuc-ed narrow escape," said Cranks in a low voice; Skittles, Hickory and he being together in the fo'c'st'le.

"Closest slave we've ever had since I came on the Condor," said Skittles. "Couldn't find anything to save their souls, though," continued Cranks with a grin.

"Was there anything to find?" Hickory asked.

"That's the query," responded Cranks elevating his eyebrows.

"Might be jellyfish, but squeezed so tight they couldn't find 'em," said Skittles.

"What's jellyfish?" Hickory asked. "You on board the Condor for two years and never found that out?"

"I never tried."

"Don't then. You'll be a darned fool if you do," and Skittles hurried off to his duties on deck.

But Hickory was not satisfied. He wanted to know more, and decided to interview Ginger. Of late, this had been more difficult to accomplish than it used to be. Often, when he wished to talk, the older man would shrink into his shell and say almost nothing.

Later on, however, while he was busy coiling rope, Ginger joined him. They were still anchored in the dock.

"If you wish to go on shore, lad, for an hour or two, now's your chance," said the mate.

"Thanks, but I don't want to," Hickory replied, while he continued to coil. "Thought perhaps you might wish to post another letter."

"You told me I couldn't send any more," replied Hickory with a start. "That's more than a year ago. Haven't you written any since then?"

"I promised not to. You said you wanted a fellow to keep his word," he answered indignantly. "I don't want to write any anyhow."

Why? questioned Ginger, looking keenly into his face.

"I'd like to know more about things, first," said Hickory. "What do you want to know?" asked the mate.

"More things than I ought to, I suppose."

"Out with it, what are they?" "Well, why did the two lots of customs men come on board and search all over for three whole days?"

"Some fools have been telling them that the Condor is a smuggler," was the answer.

"Is it true?" Hickory asked in a suppressed tone.

"Take care, lad," said Ginger sharply. "The scoundrels got their own answer, both the Yankees and the Canucks. With all their searching, they couldn't find a scrap of smuggled goods anywhere. That gives them the lie straight."

But like the other hands, who knew more about it, Hickory was unconvinced. He had still room for questioning.

"What of those night visits from the man in the boat?" he asked.

"The captain don't tell every man his business," Ginger replied placidly. "His old home is in those parts, as you know; and sometimes his friends visit him for an hour or two. It's his only chance to see 'em. Possibly these revenue fellows, always on the lookout to nab a man if they can, heard of it, and took advantage of their opportunity, but they didn't succeed. They've failed whenever they've tried, and this is not the first time by a long way."

"May I ask another question?" "Certain, now's your chance. I wouldn't have given it to you, but for what has happened."

"What does salting jellyfish mean?" Ginger shook his head and gave a long low chuckle—the kind of laugh he indulged in when he did not wish to be heard.

"I suppose the chaps have been badgering you," he said. "It's an outlandish word, and supposed to mean putting your things away. But there's not much to it. If the men had any go in 'em, they'd stop using such slang. You never heard me use the word."

"I did once," said Hickory, "you were talking to the captain."

Ginger looked suddenly at him, but there was nothing to be read in the young man's face.

"I don't remember. Anyhow, it don't amount to a hill o' beans, I might 'a' been telling him of something the sailors had said."

The partial denial only seemed to establish what Hickory believed to be true; and that evening, when adding another month's wages to the wad of bills already stitched in his trousers, he longed for the day when his five years would be up, and as he loved his work and the money which it enabled him to save. Several times had his confidence in the inner business of the Condor been severely shaken; but this time more than ever. Was it honest, was it right to stay with the ship? Nothing had been proven against her. She did some honest work, and that was the part he was connected with, whatever else she did. Should he leave her? Then two opposite questions came as they often did before; would he be justified in breaking his solemn pledge to Ginger? Would Elsie approve, did she know?

The Condor would not lose her moorings until the morning. He could easily find an opportunity to steal away unobserved before daylight came. They were on the Canadian shore, he knew. Would he do it? Break with the Condor forever? Break his word? or stay with the ship and keep it? Which should it be?

But another year passed and Hickory was still with the Condor. He had become an invaluable man. With the exception of a little spot down in the black hole of all, covering only a little space, and which he avoided as he would a pestilence, Hickory knew every inch of the ship. There was not a spar nor a rib from the bowsprit to the mizen mast that he was not familiar with. There was not a guoy nor a tarpaulin, nor a foot of her rigging, nor a yard of her nethermost deck that he could not attend to and keep in order.

Without watching he had watched. Revenue officers did not visit the ship any more, save in the ordinary manner common to all vessels coming into port. Months passed by and scarcely a night-visitor appeared; and though he rarely required to visit the fuel room, Hickory knew that the coal was too deep in the bin for the floor ever to have been uncovered.

The Condor carried across the lakes big stacks of lumber and heavy loads of corn; but as to jellyfish, the word seemed almost forgotten. The captain knew what he was doing. For a long time the trips between opposite ports were as straight as the lake winds could make them. There was no dilly-dallying—no speeding in open water by day and shuffling along the shore by night. Straight business was the watchword every time.

But by and-by as the sailing season advanced, the Condor would now and then be eranted a moment's rest—an instant's breathing space when away

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out from harbor—and again at starlight a solitary visitor in a cockleshell boat would make his appearance.

Hickory could not help seeing it. The men, too, commenced to mutter again and laugh in their sleeves. Perhaps they were thicker skinned than he was; or lacked the special incentive to truth and honor symbolized by something still carried in his pocket. At any rate, what made them merry, added gravity to Hickory's face, while it acted as an incentive to greater application and more earnest effort.

But Hickory was on the threshold of another event in his life; one that would test him to the core. How would he stand it?

It was the latter part of summer. The brig, carrying a heavy cargo, had encountered a severe storm; she rolled heavily and rebelled against control, as the waves tossed mountains high around her. They had reefed all the main sails and scarcely anything but jibs were flying. All day long the men battled bravely with the tempest, while the ship creaked and tossed in a wild way. As night came on the storm increased, water commenced to rise in the hold, and every man was at his post. At two bells Hickory had never rested a minute. When not at the pumps, he was either tightening tackle, repairing breakages, or taking his turn at the wheel.

"Will she stand it?" he asked of the mate, who came to relieve him for a brief space.

"At this gait twelve hours more would finish her," was the answer; "but it won't last that long. There'll be a break before sunrise."

"Can anything more be done?"

"Nothing. The boats are ready to launch, but they couldn't live an hour in this sea. We'd a storm just like this three year ago; but the brig was younger and tougher then, I reckon. How do you feel lad?"

"Tuckered out a bit. All right though."

"You've been on the steady jump for twenty hours I've noticed, and need a rest. We can spare you for a little. Better lie down in my bunk for an hour. Then come back and take my place."

"Thank you, mate. My own is wet tonight."

"Yes, Pickles was telling me."

Hickory hastened off to Ginger's cabin, more impressed than ever by the latter's kindness toward himself. On passing the main hatchway, he saw down amid ships a light that should not be burning. It was in the coal bin, and, without a moment's hesitation, he hurried below to investigate the cause. The terrific roar of the tempest, even between decks, deadened all ordinary sound. As he entered, he discovered that the light was but a common lantern oil, suspended from the ceiling and casting meagre shadows over the scattered fuel. He could just see in the dim light, that the coal had been disturbed, and that the floor was ajar. Then he stretched forward to his full length to lift the lamp down.

As he touched it there was a rushing wind, a wild commotion, a sound, as of something falling; and before he had time to turn, some huge body fell upon him. Something snapped and his head struck the scantling of the wall. Consciousness was almost gone, there was a terrible pain in his leg, and he knew that he was lying among the coals, with a man on top of him, and the light out.

"Who are you, and what in thunder are you doing here?" growled the captain, fumbling around and slowly gathering himself up in the dark.

(Continued on page 33.)

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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

GRANDPA'S STORY

"Tell me a story, grandpa," cried bright-eyed little Ned. "Tell me a story 'bout the Indians 'er something."

"Yes, do, grandpa," exclaimed twelve-year-old Harry. And all the children gathered around the old man's chair.

A bright fire of pine knots burned in the fireplace, which was the only light in the room, while without a fierce wind moaned and sighed around the quaint old farm house and the noise of the great rushing river down in the valley faintly penetrated the room. It was an ideal hour for story telling.

"Well, what shall it be, my children?" said Grandpa.

"Tell us a story of long ago when you were young, grandpa," said Madeline.

"All right, my little maiden, I will tell you the story of sixty years ago tonight and what happened to me and my brother Jack:

Sixty years ago—it is a long time, but it seems but yesterday. I can see my mother just as she looked. She was young then, and I was only sixteen, while Jack was scarcely two years younger. We lived in a little log house which stood near where this house now stands.

Father had gone up the river in a canoe with two other men, in search of game. You know those were not always peaceful times. Three years before some Indians had burned the dwellings and murdered most of the people in the settlement, seven miles up the river. But they never ventured farther down the river, and so we had never been molested. Feeling quite secure from all danger, father had left us with the promise to be home at nightfall, and telling Jack and me to take good care of Mother. We watched him from the door. Mother and Jack and I, until we saw him disappear around the bend in the river and then we turned back into the house. We boys spent the day very pleasantly, helping Mother with her work. Jack put on a big white arnon of Mother's, tying the strings around his neck, and went to work to help get the evening meal ready for Father when he should return from the hunt, tired and hungry. Brave, fearless Jack, he was always ready to help, but he did look funny in that arnon. It hung straight down from his neck like a curtain, and to complete the picture I powdered his hair with flour.

"Don't brush it off yet," I cried. "Wait until Father comes home to see you." And Mother said, "If the Indians were to see you, Jackie, they would take you for the Great Spirit."

We felt quite happy and contented until it began to get dark and Father did not return; then Mother became very anxious and uneasy, and at last Jack and I volunteered to go down to the river bank and see if he was coming. We waited by the landing for a long time. We strained our ears to listen, but everything was terribly still and no sound was to be heard but the rushing of the water.

At last Jack said, "Let us get out the boat and go up the river to meet Father."

The moon was faintly shining down upon us through a hazy mist, and with only its pale light to guide us we were soon out upon the black, treacherous river. We did not realize our danger.

The flood was on the river, and if we had allowed our boat to be drawn into the current we might have been swept down into the great whirlpool two miles below. But we kept close to the bank, and at last by a lot of very hard pulling we reached the bend of the river. But here the force of the water was too much for us. We were carried with a rush into a bed of reeds and bushes, which in low water was a marsh, and then the moon went under a cloud. This was something we had not counted on, and I said, for us to rest a bit, so we sat still, breathing hard.

Neither of us spoke for several minutes and then Jack asked in a hushed voice, "What is that?"

I listened and then it came again, the muffled sound of a paddle. I was going to shout out, for I thought it must be Father returning, but Jack said, "Let us stay quiet and surprise him"; and perhaps he had some vague foreboding for he added in a whisper, "Wait until we are sure. It may not be father."

And we listened. But it was not the sound of one paddle we heard, but a great many, and as they drew nearer and nearer there seemed to be a great multitude, dipping and dipping. What did it mean? Then the awful thought rushed in upon me, filling me with overwhelming dismay and terror. Could it be Indians? I dared not speak, I dared hardly breathe, for the first canoe was coming alongside. It was almost

"Quick, Jack, quick," I cried; "we must save Mother. We must get to shore and go through the woods."

"No, no; we couldn't get there in time," he cried. "We must go down the river. We must attract their attention in some way until Father and the men come. Perhaps if we shout they will think there are a lot of us and be scared."

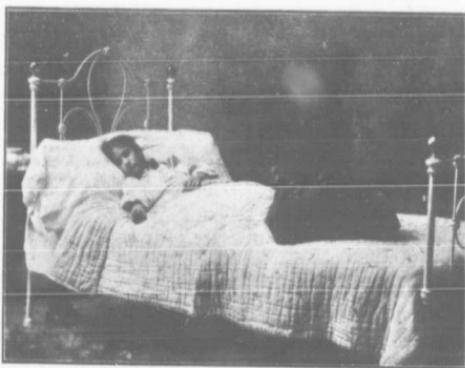
We pulled out of the reeds and Jack stood up in the front of the boat while we both set up a wild shout.

It was a wild scene that followed, but I do not think it was the effect of our shouting, but of Jack's queer appearance, for he still wore the arnon and his hair was as white as snow. In the weird moonlight he must have looked to them like some supernatural being, springing apparently from nowhere and with an unseen carsman behind him.

"Speak to them in Indian," I said. And then Jack called out in a loud, clear voice, "I am the Great Spirit. If anyone dares to harm the white squaw, he shall die."

Those who had landed threw themselves into their canoes and in a panic the whole black fleet shot out into the river again. On, on they went, pulling as though for life. "We must give them a good scare," said Jack, and he set up a weird yell more like the howl of some wild animal. We gave chase and altogether we were swept down the river, I guiding with my paddle while Jack kept up his dismal howl. After we had gone nearly a mile the current became very strong. We were getting into the rapids and began to realize our danger.

"We must pull out of this," cried Jack, and he began to paddle for dear life. All in vain, we could not turn the course of our little craft. We were now less than half a mile above the



What is the matter with this little girl? To the boy or girl sending us the correct answer, together with the names and addresses of at least five farmers, who are not now taking THE FARMING WORLD, we will send a beautiful colored picture, suitable for framing.

touching; I held my breath and was in an agony of terror that they would hear the beating of my heart. It was an awful moment, but we sat still, paralyzed by fear, and after the last canoe had passed we still sat there, not daring to move. And then the moon came out again. Blessed moon! Had it shone down upon us one minute sooner our hiding place would have been discovered. By its misty light we could see that they were drawing in to shore and a dreadful fear seized us. They were landing at our landing place.

whirlpool when the current began to draw us in near the shore, but we knew we could not land on the rocky shore at the fearful rate at which we were being swept along.

It is no use, Jack, we must let the boat go and try and throw ourselves on some of these rocks and cling to them, and then I saw overhanging the bank just ahead of us the branches of a large tree.

"Let us try and grab the branches of that tree yonder."

(Continued on page 30.)

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Good Rules for Winter

Never lean with the back upon any thing that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades well covered; also, the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in an active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind, never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

How We Catch Colds

The London Hospital, a medical magazine, maintains that colds are caught, the colds that have nasal catarrh for their chief symptom, in the same way that other infectious diseases are caught—by the lodgment of a germ. The character of the germ is not specified. This is no new discovery or theory. Knowing persons have long been careful about exposing themselves to infection by persons who have a cold, lest they "catch" it. The old notion that a cold is the result of exposure to draught or to cold air or of getting the feet wet has been abandoned, although it is true that one may get a chill in that way which will afford some of the symptoms and sensations of the nasal catarrh caused by a noxious germ. It is safer to avoid close contact and all unnecessary contact with a person who has this cold. A horse that has been wintered out often catches a cold upon being brought into the stable in the spring. Experiments with disinfectants have shown that it is not the warmth of the stable that induces the cold. Arctic voyagers are commonly free from colds until their return to a community where they prevail. In the small rocky island of St. Kilda, one of the western Hebrides, colds are unknown except when it is visited by some vessel, and it is said that the inhabitants can distinguish between the different kinds of colds brought by different ships. There is much similar evidence relating to the subject, and The Hospital declares that "some source of infection must be present before it

is possible to catch cold." What appears to be needed is a specified germicide which may be used either for prevention or cure.

How to Eat Butter as Medicine

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hand in the parts of dainty yellow cream fat. Of course, they know it is useful in many branches of cookery, and that without its aid the table would be bare of its thinly rolled bread and butter, its delicate cakes, and its other usual accessories. Beyond these uses the value of butter is a thing only vaguely thought of.

But this delicate fat is as valuable as the dearer cod liver oil for weakness, thin people, and doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thickly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get.

Butter is a carbon, and all excess of it is stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it. So it is not economy at table to spare the butter, even to the healthy folk.

For any one afflicted with consumption butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease if it is in its early stages, or of keeping it at bay if advanced.

Butter is not a simple fat composed of merely one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different sorts of fats, and no more complex oil can be taken than this is.

Common Mistakes

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

To think the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become.

To go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To eat as if you had only a minute to finish the meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn.

To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better (as alcoholic stimulants) is good for the system without regard to the after effects.

To take off proper clothing out of season because you have become heated.

To sleep exposed to a direct draft in any season.

To think any nostrum or patent medicine is a specific for all the diseases the flesh is heir to.



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Grandpa's Story

(Continued from page 29.)

"All right," he yelled. "You take the first and I'll be the next. Now!" I stood up and grasped the long hanging limb with my hands and then threw my feet up over it. It bent low with my weight until it almost touched the water, but I worked myself up it until I reached the trunk and soon found myself safely on the shore. Jack was there before me. As we climbed up the rocks to a place of safety, a great cry arose above the roar of the whirlpool. It was the death cry of the Indians as they were swept around and around until they reached the centre of the boiling cauldron and were drawn in by the suction to disappear forever from our sight. Fascinated by the horrible sight, Jack and I watched until it was all over and then we started back through the deep woods and undergrowth, keeping close to the river so as not to lose our way, until at last we came out upon our own landing.

Father had returned and he and the men were just about to start in pursuit, for they had heard the shouting and seen the canoes in the distance as they turned the bend in the river above the landing and thought we had been taken prisoners. How glad they were to see us and how proud we all were of Jack for his clever stratagem. And as long as mother lived her most precious keepsake was an old torn apron."

The Farmer and the Robin

It was a kind-hearted farmer who turned the nozzle of the insect spraying hose away from a plum tree in which a robin with an appealing eye had its nest. The husbandman used the hose on all his other plum trees, but when he came to pick his crop, lo, the robin tree yielded fourfold that of the others. The kindly farmer saw a great light, and now says it would be well if every plum tree bore a robin's nest.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

MISSSES' COAT, 4514.

Separate coats are very much worn this winter and the three-quarter length is most popular. It is particularly suitable for young girls. The one shown herewith is made of fawn cloth with dark brown velvet collar and trimmed with machine stitching. It has front and back seams running to the shoulder and is made double-breasted. The sleeves are very full and are gathered into turn-back cuffs.

WOMAN'S MOUSE WAIST 4515

Big round collars are much worn and are very generally becoming. The smart waist illustrated combines one of the sort with tucked fronts, that are exceedingly graceful, and can be made with tucked elbow or plain bishop sleeves. The model is made of mauve peau de cygne stitched with corticelli silk, the trimming, shield and collar being of heavy applique in twine color, and is worn with a skirt of the same, but the design also suits the odd waist and all pretty, soft materials that can



4514 Misses' English Coat, 12 to 16 yrs.

4515 Woman's Tucked Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

be tucked successfully are appropriate. When desired the shield and collar can be omitted and the neck worn slightly open.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted lining that closes at the central front. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are tucked for a few inches below their upper edges and form soft folds over the bust. The neck is fin-



4426 Misses' Sailor Blouse, 12 to 16 yrs.

4422 Child's Jacket, 1, 2, 4 and 6 yrs.

ished with the big collar which laps over the waist to close invisibly at the left of centre. The shield is separate and is arranged over the lining, beneath the waist. The tucked sleeves are eminently graceful and form frills below the elbows, but the bishop sleeves are plain, gathered into straight cuffs.

MISSSES' SAILOR BLOUSE 4426

No style suits young girls more perfectly than the simple sailor one. This very charming blouse is adapted to linen, to cotton and to wool and can be made absolutely plain or elaborated with hand trimming as preferred. The

original, however, is made from blue linen with embroidered dots, and is trimmed with a band of plain white which matches the shield, collar and cuffs. With it is worn a tie of soft silk.

The waist consists of the fronts and the back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Both fronts and back are gathered at the waist line but the backs are drawn down tightly while the fronts blouse slightly and becomingly. The neck of the blouse is cut away and finished with a big sailor collar. The standing collar is joined to the shield and together they close at the centre back, the edges of the shield being laid in place by buttons and buttonholes worked in the blouse beneath the collar. The sleeves are full at the wrists but snug at the shoulders and finished with straight cuffs.

CHILD'S JACKET 4422

Little jackets that can be slipped on whenever required are essential to the child's wardrobe and are shown in a variety of charming materials. This dainty one is made of embroidered flouncing and is eminently well suited to the approaching season, but the design suits flannel, cashmere, pique, linen and all the materials used for the purpose equally well. When straight-edged goods are used the edges can be embroidered or trimmed in various ways.

The jacket consists of a yoke to which the plaited fronts and back, cut in one piece, are attached. Its neck is finished with a turn-over collar and the sleeves are the new full ones, that are tucked above the elbows but form full puffs below, and are gathered into roll-over cuffs at the wrists.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 20 cents. Send orders to **The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.**

Saving the Invalid Dolls

At a recent fire in a large flat house in New York, when all the tenants had been safely accounted for and the firemen were at work on the fire, a little girl ran into the roadway and shouted: "O Nellie! Poor Nellie will get burned up, 'cause she's still in the house!" "Didn't Nellie come out with you?" inquired the battalion chief.

"No," answered the child. "Nellie and Minnie, too, are still up there on the second floor on the parlor sofa. My mamma don't know nuffin' about it."

The battalion chief sent some men up a ladder to the second floor, but they returned with the information that there were no children there. Then one of the firemen questioned the child who talked about Minnie and Nellie. "Why, they're my dolls," she explained. "They were in the hospital, getting new legs on."

Several other children had gathered on the block and were begging the firemen and police to rescue their dolls.

It was learned that the janitor of the building had for the last twenty years conducted a doll's hospital in the neighborhood, and that there were twenty-four crippled dolls in his infirmary when the fire was discovered.

When the firemen had got through with their work the children made inquiries as to whether any of the patients

had been burned. Fifteen dolls, which had fully recovered and were well enough to be taken home, were turned over to their owners.—Youth's Companion.

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THE KITCHEN

How to Make Good Coffee

Have the coffee ground, not pulverized, as this will make any coffee muddy. When the old-fashioned tin coffee pot is used—and this is the only kind to use, I most emphatically declare, and in the face of many of our best cooks—buy a new one once a year and be very careful about washing it. Ninety-nine per cent. of all cooks do not wash a coffee pot decently. Wash in boiling hot suds with a clean dishcloth. Rinse in boiling water. Do not wipe, but turn upside down on the range to dry. All tins should be washed this way, and iron pots and pans of any description. Throw in a piece of washing soda whenever you think of it, and the utensils will shine like silver. Put the coffee into your coffee pot to the proportion of a heaping tablespoonful to each person and one for the pot. Cover this with clear cold water. Now wash a clean shelled egg and crush in the shell with the coffee and cold water, reserving the contents for the end. Put on the range and let steam or get warmed through, but be careful not to burn. Now pour on boiling water. If you want to be accurate, measure off the boiling water by cupfuls. If any take two cups put in one more cupful than there will be drinkers and the coffee will be strong enough. Let boil pretty hard for ten minutes. Five will do, but ten are better. Now set on back part of range and put in a tablespoonful of cold water and the beaten egg. Let stand, but do not allow to boil till ready to pour off, which do through an ordinary tea strainer.

Reliable Recipes

DELICIOUS CREAM COFFEE.—Two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup each of butter and sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to roll very soft, flavor with nutmeg or caraway seed.

COCONUT CUSTARD PUDDING.—Beat three eggs, add two-thirds cup of sugar, one quart of milk and a little salt. Sprinkle three tablespoonfuls of coconut over the top and bake.

A WAY TO USE COLD STEAK.—Brown and dip quickly in salted hot water as many slices of bread as will cover the platter and butter them, chop the steak fine, add salt, pepper, a little butter, and water enough to moisten well, heat quickly and spread over the toast.

DEEP CAKES.—One cup each of molasses and sour cream, one half cup of sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and ginger, and three heaping cups of flour; mix, and drop a tablespoonful at a time on a dripping pan, and bake in hot oven.

ESCALOPED POTATOES.—Put a little butter in a baking dish, then a layer of raw potatoes sliced thin, salt, pepper and bits of butter; then another layer of potatoes and seasoning, till the dish is full. Fill half or two-thirds full of sweet milk, cover and bake an hour.

OATMEAL GEMS.—One cup of cold water, one cup of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two and one-half cups of fine oatmeal, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Hope you will like this, we do. Use the fine grade. If you try, please report.

BOILED BREAD PUDDING.—To one quart of bread crumbs soaked in water, add one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful

of butter, one teaspoonful each of all kinds of spices, one teaspoonful of soda, and one cup each of flour and fruit (dried blackberries with raisins are very nice, but any kind preferred may be used); steam one hour; to be eaten with any boiled sauce.

Things I Have Learned

That to wash smoothing irons in dish-water after washing your skillets, will make them smooth and prevent rusting.

That if you fold your clothes as you take them from the line they will iron much easier.

That your copper wash boiler if well rubbed with a cloth dipped in coal oil, will be clean and bright.

That you can sweep a rag carpet much cleaner sweeping crosswise of the width.

That to keep your bedding pure and wholesome, open your beds to air the first thing in the morning.

That in making up unbleached muslin, allow one inch to the yard for shrinkage.

That one part suet to two parts lard rendered together, is much better for frying purposes, than all lard.

That to have good coffee, your coffee pot must be bright and clean inside.

That to stir a little flour in when making mush, will prevent it breaking to pieces when frying.

Home-made Soap for Scrubbing

Several years ago the writer made a test, whether it was worth while to manufacture soap home, and I have never thrown away a bit of fat since. That fall I had twenty pounds of grease on hand, made up of all sorts of odds and ends; fat that had grown too brown for frying, mutton-drippings, which we don't like in our house, scraps of fat off beefsteaks, corned beef, roasts, stews, chicken, turkey and suet. Nothing was considered too small or mean to add to the soap fat stock. I did not allow it to grow stale and moldy. Once in ten days or so I tried out everything that had collected and strained it into a deep stone jar kept in the coolest part of the cellar. Thus no rendering process was required of nasty-smelling fat when I began the soap-making process. For this quantity of grease two cans of lye at ten cents each were required, and from the kettle I poured twenty pounds of strong, excellent soap, which we use constantly for floor scrubbing, dish washing and occasionally in the laundry. My family is not large enough to afford fat for our entire soap supply, so I buy our laundry and toilet soaps. The older soap is the more economical it is, so I make a fresh lot about four months before it is needed, and lay it to dry, spread on shingles on the attic floor.—Mrs. E. M.

Rusted Sink

If your sink is eaten with rust, the roughness cannot be made smooth, but the rust can be removed by daily and patient application of kerosene. Wet the spots well and let stand till evaporated, then rub thoroughly with a cloth and repeat the process until the rust is removed. Then keep your sink clean by the use of hot water, wipe dry, and avoid letting water stand on the iron. Never pour in salt water, as that produces rust.

Don't pay a Washwoman

who takes all day rubbing the life out of your clothes to get them clean, you can do the washing yourself—sitting down—with a

New Century

Washing Machine

or you can make it the washwoman's work easier and better—leave time for other cleaning—and save the wear on your clothes. Buy a New Century add throw away your useless washboard, ask your hardware dealer to show it to you—or write to us for booklets.



THE DOWNSWELL MFG. CO., LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT.

USE ONLY THE BEST



is the STANDARD article

READY FOR USE
IN ANY QUANTITY.

For removing soap, softening water, refreshing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

In the Kitchen

The purity, whiteness and dryness of Windsor Salt makes it an ideal Salt for the dairy and kitchen.

It does not cake—it dissolves easily—it is nothing but pure Salt.

Windsor Salt

Best Grocers Sell It

A Boy's Fine Watch Free for a few hours' work. Send a postcard to the Farming World and learn how.



Animals fed with WORTHINGTON'S CANADIAN STOCK TONIC by James Leask, of Greenbank, Ontario, showing the result of feeding a good and inexpensive Stock Food, the greatest discovery of the age. Over 90 per cent. of the Fat Cattle exhibited at the Provincial Winter Fair recently held at Guelph, were fed with Worthington's Stock Tonic. Read what the best feeders in the Province say about it.

Greenbank, Feb. 28, 1903.

The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—I have fed your Stock Tonic to cattle and like it very much. It makes them thrive well and put on flesh more rapidly. I think it is the best tonic I have fed to horses.

It pays to feed it.
JAMES LEASK,
Feeder of horse-raising cattle at Provincial Winter Fair, 1902-3 and 2.

Guelph, Dec. 28, 1903.

The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, Ont.
Gentlemen,—We have used your stock Food for horses and pigs and find it gives good satisfaction. Several of our cattle have shown a gain of over 50 lbs. per month while feeding it. I am very truly,
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Pigs, owners of Siverdale Stock at Provincial Winter Fair, 1903.

The dose is a Teaspoonful twice a day. Note the price—10 lb. box (500 feeds), 50c.; 50 lb. sack \$2.00. Where we are not represented we will prepay charges on an order for two 50 lb. sacks.

Prepason, Dec. 31, 1899.

The Worthington Drug Co.,
Guelph, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I find your Stock Food a very excellent tonic for cattle, giving them a good appetite and keeping their digestive organs in a healthy working condition. The Steer Scottle exhibited at Provincial Winter Fair, weighed at birth 80 lbs., and at 25 months 200 lbs., making a gain of 120 lbs. per month. It pays to feed Worthington's Stock Food.

ANDREW RICHARDSON,
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

Manufactured only by THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont.

Such testimonials as these are received daily at our office. We would refer any who may doubt the merits of this, the greatest and cheapest of all Stock Foods, to the following well known breeders and feeders, who feed and recommend Worthington's Stock Food.

A. Johnston, President Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association, Greenwood, Ont.; Jas. Gled, Brockton, Ont.; Young, Guelph; Ross, Bruce, Nalra; John Dickson, Kilmora; W. J. Reid, Eden Mills; John Campbell, Woodville; Jas. McCallum, Amulree; P. Stewart, Erection; J. & H. McQueen, Elora; Leslie & Parson, Acton; R. Young & Sons, Orangeville; Goodfellow Bros., Altonville; D. & H. Kitchin, Eldersville; A. Hall, Guelph; John Brown & Sons, Galt; J. Fried & Sons, Roselle; N. H. Black, Rockwood; James Scott, Aberfoyle; W. A. Young, Guelph; Alex. McDougall, Guelph.

"HICKORY"

(Continued from page 27.)

"It's Hickory, sir—some one left the light burning—Oh, my leg! and I came down to put it out."

"Curse you for coming here—next time, wait till you're ordered! What's the matter with your leg?"

"It's broken, sir—I heard it snap—I can't move around any more."

"The devil! So we nearly killed each other, eh?"

Again Hickory tried to raise himself, but it was no use. Beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead from the pain; while he held on with his hands to keep from sliding with the rocking of the ship. Meanwhile the captain struck a match and lighted another candle. It did not take a moment for him to realize the fact that Hickory's back was toward a hole in the floor, and that possibly he had not seen it. Seizing a piece of sail cloth he dropped it over the spot. Then turning the light on Hickory's limb, he tried to lift it by the foot, but the bones grated ominously.

"Broke, sure enough," muttered the captain, "and it's a bad time, when every man is needed."

"Aye, aye, sir," said Hickory. "I'm awful sorry."

"I'm the man should be sorry," exclaimed the captain, glowering down upon him. "It was my weight did it. I must ha' fell on top of you, hurrying after that blasted light."

He did not say that it was the sight of the man not wanted that caused him to hurry and stumble on the topmost step; and that he had left the gap open while he hastened to his cabin for a second treasure to deposit.

"But thunder and lightning! I can't have you stay here." He did not want anyone there just then. "I'll help you, but you've got to mount those stairs."

"I can manage it if you hold my arm," said Hickory, setting his teeth. "My leg can swing."

"Try it anyhow."

With the captain's assistance he rose on one foot, but the agony was all he could bear.

"Let us do it quick, please."

Step by step they mounted to the deck above, and then on to Ginger's room.

"How soon were you to be back again?" the captain asked, as he helped to stretch him out on a couch fastened to the floor.

"At three bells."

"Lots o' time then. Rest till I come back;" and closing the cabin door the captain hurried down again to put the floor in order. In a few minutes he had finished, and having secured a man to relieve the mate at the wheel, the two returned together to the cabin.

"It's all my fault," Hickory heard the mate say as they came in, "the lad was about bushed and I sent him to my bunk for a rest. Blame it all, I wish I wasn't so soft on the kid. Better kill him by inches than a leg at a time. It's too bad," he continued, turning to the couch. "I'm sorry for you Hickory, but sorrier for the ship. You are knocked clean out when we can ill spare a man."

"Guess we'll do, the storm's breaking," said the captain. "Better examine the leg Ginger. See what you make of it."

"Clean break of both bones," he replied, after fumbling for some time. "Knocked off his pins sure enough."

"What can be done?" Hickory asked, after grimly bearing the torture of examination.

But the two men followed each other into the captain's room. In a little while they returned.

"You can tell him," said the captain, hurrying on deck to give orders.

"The captain and me are of the same opinion," said Ginger. "It's a bad break you've got, and there's nothing for it but to land you somewhere and have a doctor set your leg."

"Would I have to stay on land until it gets well?"

"That's about the size of it."

"What will you do? Get another hand to take my place?"

"We wouldn't want to, and it's not necessary. The season will soon be over, and you'll be sound as a dollar by spring time."

"Can't you land it up somehow, and make it steady till we get there," said Hickory with a wince, as his foot turned.

"I might do that," said Ginger, and procuring some pasteboard, he removed the shoe and adjusted a couple of pieces to the injured leg, binding them in position with pieces of hemst.

"It did it all very gently; and as Hickory watched him, he thought of the love the mate must have had for his own son.

"Guess that will do 'till the doctor sets it," he said as he finished and rose to his feet.

"You are a good soul if ever there was one, Ginger," Hickory felt a little hysterical.

"Nonsense lad, it's a pity I can't do more."

Hickory pressed his hand.

"Where will you land me?" he asked. "Fact is the captain's about made up his mind to run you in at Roxy cove."

"That's the name of his daughter," said Hickory.

"Yes, the inler's named after her. I haven't you ever been there?"

"Never to land. I have seen it in the distance."

"Cap'n's peculiar. The cove's a little shallow for the Condor; and when he wants to run in, he always gets the older men to do the towing; but he makes it a principle never to ask 'em on shore."

"So it's a special honor he's showing me," said Hickory, his face flushing slightly.

"Yes, it is. I think the captain likes you if he is gruff. I've only been once in his house myself, and that's years ago. Roxy was about twelve year old then and at home from school."

"Is there a doctor near the place?" Hickory asked.

"Yes, a good one, too. He's an old man and lives about five miles away. They say he's been the captain's doctor ever since he went on the sickness; and what he don't know about sickness and death and broken legs and kids and things ain't worth knowing."

"How soon will we get there?"

"With a stiff breeze from the west, now the storm's over, we may do it in a few hours."

And the mate left him to his own thoughts. What a jumble they were! all the result of Ginger's kindness—the swinging lamp—the hole in the floor—the crash—the broken limb—lying on his perhaps for a month—out

of work for weeks and weeks—on shore again and at a place forbidden to the rest of the men—and Roxy—what was she like?—would he see her?—where would they put him?—and his old home that he had never heard from—his dear old mother—and Elsie!

(To be continued.)

Free Seeds

The distribution of improved seeds from the Experimental Farms this spring, will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be 4 lbs. of oats and 5 lbs. of wheat or barley, sufficient to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications may be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, any time up to March 1st, after which the lists will be closed. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer.

The Dairy Test at Guelph

The following is the award of the judges in the 48-hour milking test at the Provincial Winter Fair. Five prizes are given in each section and awarded according to the total points made:—

SHORTHORNS—36 MONTHS OR OVER

Name.	Address.	Cow.	Lbs. Milk.	Av. Fat.	Total Points.
J. Brown	Norval	Kentucky Queen	101.81	4.1	124.96
L. D. Currie	Hillsburg	Bonny Doon	99.79	3.9	110.04
H. J. Davies	Woodstock	Beauty of Woodside	98.25	3.5	105.94
H. C. Graham	Alisa Craig	Bertha B.	78.50	3.7	88.04
H. C. Graham	Alisa Craig	Belvidere	74.57	3.5	81.36
J. Freid & Son	Roseville	Countess	59.52	3.4	64.90

SHORTHORNS—UNDER 36 MONTHS

J. Brown	Norval	Kentucky Rose	68.36	4.1	82.96
H. C. Graham	Alisa Craig	May Darlington	49.39	4.0	62.12
L. D. Currie	Hillsburg	Queen Violet	54.31	3.3	58.28

AYRSHIRE—36 MONTHS AND OVER

H. & J. McKee	Norwich	Sarah 2nd	133.87	4.0	147.04
J. G. Clarke	Ottawa	Willy Woodruff	113.29	3.6	125.46
W. M. Smith	Scotland	Annett	83.25	4.3	107.62
N. Dymont	Clappison	Barton Princess	61.50	4.0	79.38

AYRSHIRES—UNDER 36 MONTHS

J. G. Clarke	Ottawa	Duchess Addington	90.31	4.3	111.68
W. M. Smith	Scotland	Scotland Jean	139.10	4.6	165.20
J. G. Clarke	Ottawa	Princess Woodruff	63.48	3.6	93.05
H. & J. McKee	Norwich	Dandy 1st of Brookside	77.88	4.0	91.78
W. M. Smith	Scotland	Duchess	57.32	4.0	67.24
N. Dymont	Clappison	Hickory Hill	57.35	3.7	65.06
W. M. Smith	Scotland	Princess	48.87	4.2	68.80

HOLSTEIN—36 MONTHS AND OVER

J. Rettie	Norwich	Mercena	116.21	4.2	142.52
G. Rice	Curries	Ianthe Jewel Sechthilde	118.59	3.6	130.00
G. Rice	Curries	Madonna Clothilde	121.76	3.5	128.64
J. Rettie	Norwich	Anne Schulling	108.80	3.9	127.28

HOLSTEINS—UNDER 36 MONTHS

J. Rettie	Norwich	Mercena 4th	100.82	3.0	95.24
P. D. Edé	Oxford Centre	Lady Francis	95.25	3.0	91.62
G. Rice	Curries	Belle Dewdrop	85.63	3.5	91.60
G. Rice	Curries	Calamity Jane Duchess	72.45	3.3	76.32
G. Rice	Curries	Jessie of Anggie Baccouini	70.25	3.2	76.12

GRADE—36 MONTHS AND OVER

P. D. Edé	Oxford Centre	Pearl	106.88	4.4	131.00
A. McDougall	Oxford Centre	Utopia	107.01	4.2	130.04
P. D. Edé	Oxford Centre	Ruby	103.27	3.3	107.48
A. McDougall	Oxford Centre	Mary	85.58	3.5	92.64

GRADE—UNDER 36 MONTHS

A. McDougall	Oxford Centre	Violet	93.15	4.0	118.88
P. D. Edé	Oxford Centre	Jewel 2nd	72.10	3.6	79.90

Potash

is removed in large quantities from the soil by the growing of crops and selling them from the farm.

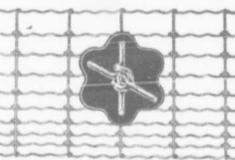
Unless the Potash be restored to the soil, good crops can not continue.



We have printed a little book containing valuable facts gathered from the records of accurate experiments in reclaiming soils, and we will be glad to send a copy free of charge to any farmer who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Ideal Woven Wire Fencing



THE BEST because it is the STRONGEST

Work, because it is its regular style No. 3 Hard Steel Wire is used for both strays and Hottentots. There is no soft wire in the Ideal.

The lock cannot slip, and, being patented, cannot rust. Write for Catalogue C.

The McGregor, Banwell Fence Co. Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS



USE THE GRIMM SPOUT
Remove no Bark from the Tree

Assuming that 200 trees with antiquated spouts produce 800 pounds of sugar, the Grimm Spout produces 1000 pounds. What's the value of 200 pounds of sugar and the cost of 20 Grimm Spouts? The gain is guaranteed. Samples free.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

FOR MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity and saving fuel; steam interchangeable with trap pass (connected by stopcock), easily landed for cleaning and storage; and a perfect automatic regulator, which ensures rapid and shallow evaporation, and produces the best quality of syrup. The Champion is a perfect evaporator for 2 or 3 c. of Maple and Fruit Jellies.



Catalogue Free

THE GRIMM MANUFACTURING CO.,
84 Wellington St., Montreal

["The price of The Farming World is sixty cents for one year, or one dollar for two years, strictly in advance, including a free copy of The Farmer's Handy Book to every subscriber.

All subscriptions are discontinued immediately when the time paid for expires."]

With the Flower Growers

Not the least valuable or interesting part of the recent fruit growers' gathering at Leamington was the session of the horticultural societies.

In a short address, M. T. H. Race, Mitchell, the chairman, introduced the program and told of the work of the horticultural societies. This part of the work of the Fruit Growers' Association is doing for the home what the experiment stations are doing for the orchard, and what the live stock and other agricultural societies are doing for the farm. The importance of cultivating the aesthetic side of life cannot be too highly emphasized. It has a benign influence upon life and character. Rural improvement is certainly a striking advertisement of the progress of a country's refinement and the height of its civilization.

PLANNING AND PLANTING THE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Following the remarks of the chairman on the value of home improvement, Prof. H. S. Hutt, Guelph, told how such may be done. In the first place, it is necessary to study the materials and combinations that go to make unnatural beauties; then judiciously apply these beauties to our surroundings, develop them, and create new beauties. The materials with which the landscape gardener has to deal are of two kinds, natural and artificial. Among the former are the ground, grass, trees, shrubs, vines, herbaceous plants, animals, and in some cases, rocks and bodies of water. Some of the artificial are trees and shrubs, clipped into unnatural shapes, geometrical beds for flowers, terraces, walks, buildings, fences, fountains and statuary.

The buildings should be on the highest elevation with ground sloping gently away from them. A level surface is in place only on small city lots and for special purposes, such as croquet and tennis courts. In order to produce a luxuriant growth of trees and grass, should be quite rich.

To clothe the ground with grass two methods are employed: laying sod and sowing seeds. Sodding is best for small plots, steep hillsides and along borders. On larger areas sodding is not only best but cheapest. A good mixture of grass seed to sow is equal parts by weight of Kentucky blue grass, red top, and white Dutch clover, sown at the rate of three or four bushels per acre. Lawns may be made at any time of the year when the soil is sufficiently moist for seed germination. Mow frequently to keep in fine velvet condition. Top dress with manure in fall, and rake off the coarse material in the spring.

To artistically arrange trees and shrubs on the lawn one requires much more skill and judgment than is required to plant out an orchard. Study the natural order of arrangement and modify it to suit our particular case. Arrange to give an air of breadth or expanse by preserving a more or less open lawn in front of the house, by scattering and grouping the larger trees at the outside of the grounds so as to hide the boundaries, and by opening vistas and appropriating to ourselves desirable distant scenes. Trees should be arranged to give comfort as well as ornament, to shade the buildings from the heat of the sun, and to protect them from the prevailing winds.

Small trees and flowering shrubs may be planted in clumps, along borders, or they may stand out as individual specimens. When grouping into clumps or along borders, the largest specimens should be planted in the cen-

tre or the background, the smaller ones in front with possibly some herbaceous plants between the smallest shrubs and the sward, so as to blend the grass with the taller trees in the background. Vines and climbers may be used with good effect in many ways. Herbaceous perennials, bulbs, annuals, and greenhouse bedding plants afford an endless variety of color and flower forms and, when planted in harmony with one's environment, have an important place in the improvement of our homes. Walks and drives are necessary, fences sometimes, and other artificial materials may be used with advantage and profit.

"The Work of our Horticultural Societies in our Towns" was the subject of an interesting address by A. K. Goodman, Cayuga, Ont. Every town should have an horticultural society, said the speaker, and upon the enthusiasm of each individual member depends the success of the society. Look into the improvement of your town or city, for horticulture is the remedy for stinkiness and meanness, idleness and crime. Take up the work, and receive in return health, beauty in your surroundings, a new lease of life and happiness. Get a home of your own, make a garden, a lawn, plant trees and flowers, and observe the laws of sanitation. In the city, improve the condition of the home, the school, the church, the street, public places, promenades, driveways, the roads into town, drainage, and the garden.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Goodman told how civic improvement had been carried on in the town of Cayuga, and concluded his address by saying: "The Ontario towns are on the eve of a wonderful burst of opportunity, for they will have great chances to cater to the growing Northwest, and the towns that spend lots of money on civic improvement will not be the last in the race for success, health and happiness."

ENEMIES OF HOUSE PLANTS.

Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa, delivered a very interesting and instructive address on "Insects Affecting House Plants." Among others, he discussed the rose aphid, red spider, and mealy bug, and gave preventive and remedial advice. The doctor also referred to the relation of insect life to nature study upon child life.

Mr. J. S. Scarff, Woodstock, discussed the methods of propagation, culture and care, both outside and in, of crotons, caladiums, colons, orchids and other foliage plants.

Mr. R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, took up the growth and cultivation of the gladiolus and described the different varieties and their origin. By illustration and appropriate references, Mr. Whyte made his address a valuable object lesson.

WINTER WINDOW GARDENING.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, O. A. C., Guelph, gave an address on this subject.

Amongst the most satisfactory for the amateur to grow for continuous bloom during the entire winter are the so-called spring-flowering bulbs—the Roman and Dutch hyacinths and the various types of narcissi. Impatiens Sultanii, or Zanibar balsam, is also a continuous blooming plant and worthy a place in any collection. The freesia also blooms freely and is particularly adapted to house culture on account of its highly perfumed flowers.

Mr. Hunt demonstrated the different methods of propagating the Rex begonia, viz. by disc, triangular and sectional leaf cuttings and sections of the rhizome roots and, in hybrid Rex varie-

ties, by offsets or terminal cuttings. This portion of the address was most interesting. Mr. Hunt also illustrated the manner of propagating Ficus elastica (rubber plant) by means of mossed cuttings. He also spoke about the Boston fern, Anthericum variegatum and several other window plants, giving notes on the care and culture of these and all the plants mentioned.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

WANTED—Immediately, good girl on farm—small family. Address registered. MISS. JOS. S. SWITZER, Nival, Ont.

IF YOU KEEP Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Hinds or Cats, ask for our new Catalogue, MORGAN'S BAKING POWDER, London.

SHORTHORNS—The best and best combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. HATHAM, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

A FEW choice young English Berkshire Sows, recently bred, young pigs two to four months, to make orders, registered Leicester Sheep. ISAAC REED, Ardrea, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED for "Auto-Spray" Best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVESER BROS., Galt, Ont.

EGGS from choicest "utility" and "fancy" strains, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Burred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Clearer giving particulars free. JOHN B. PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

300 BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale, 75 yearling hens and 7 June cockerets to match at bargain, to make room. My 100 chicks bred from imported stock are good, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. CLARK, Importer and breeder, Onondaga, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Seventy-five head, bred from Forty Pound Tom. Splendid young birds that have the characteristic of their illustrious sire stamped in them. A clean sweep of first and second prizes on young turkeys 1901, 1902 and 1903 at Toronto Industries, makes a record never before equaled. JAS. FORD & SONS, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvasse with fruit. Liberal pay weekly. Arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have a special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada. For best terms apply NOW to W. PELLAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS for splendid 100-acre farm within 5 miles of the City of Brantford, on Sixty Road. Standards (improved) to be worth \$5,000. Fine stone house and good barn. Near school, railway, etc. For further particulars and for complete catalogue of farms in all parts of the country, write to S. O. READ, 120 Colborne Street, Brantford.

CHEAP FARMS in the heart of the Great Ozark Fruit Region. Good soil, raised and drained, grasses and vegetables, corn, stock, poultry, etc. All the best. Some are absolutely beautiful. Farms \$5 to \$15 per acre, easy terms. List free. Address, R. W. HAWKINS, Crocker, Missouri.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS. Enormous sales of a woman's invention—the New Victoria Protector. The Protector is made of silk and fur. Its person like gloves, is comfortable to wear and does not become displaced. Price, one dollar, and money refunded if not satisfactory. This department of under the strict supervision of a lady, R. M. McDONALD, Box 15, Box 86, Halifax, N. S.

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

In the Poultry Yard

A Prairie Poultry Raiser Wants Help

Two years ago I purchased a pair of geese that appeared to be a good, strong healthy pair of birds. In the spring they mated and laid well and the goose sat on 11 eggs. After she had sat five weeks I broke the eggs and they appeared to be perfectly fresh, not a sign of a bird in any of them, so I tried them one year more, and sat the goose in a good comfortable place on a ground floor, but the results were the same as last year.

I disposed of them and think of getting another pair. Can any person tell me what to do to get good results from them. My place is situated on the prairie of Manitoba, where the geese have no deep water to work in, but I keep a trough for them so they have plenty of water to drink. I also have a few first-class pure-bred brown Leghorn cockerels, but would like to raise some geese and would like to know how to do it. Situated as I am on the prairie, any information will be thankfully received through your valuable paper

THOS. BUCHANAN,
Selkirk Co., Manitoba.

NOTE—If any of our readers can give the information desired, and will forward it here, we shall be glad to publish it in this Department, or to have it forwarded to Mr. Buchanan.—EDWOS.

Chickens For Eggs and Fattening

The Tuesday evening of the Winter Fair was given up to the poultry men, who turned out in good numbers to hear F. C. Hare, W. R. Graham and others speak. Mr. Baldwin, of Deer Park, presided. Mr. Hare spoke on the best type of fowl for fattening and winter laying. For fattening the main characteristics insisted on was a short chunky bird, long in the breast and wide between the legs. For egg-laying, it was impossible to say which breed was the best; in any breed a good egg-laying strain could be developed.

Referring to the demand for fowls, Mr. Hare stated that his department had sold their fattened chickens at from 10 to 12c. per lb. A number of stereotyped views were shown of the different breeds of birds, etc.

W. R. Graham spoke on breeds of chickens. He advised those rearing chickens of one breed with good results to stick to that breed. Referring to experiments at the O. A. C. poultry department: Ducks should be sold when 9 weeks old, when the feathers come on. The average duck with them cost 23 cents for nine weeks feed, weighed about 4 lb. and sold at 12c. per lb. f.o.b. at Guelph. If kept longer, they lost and did not begin to gain again until the 13th week, and selling them in this period would result in loss. He took up next the experiments on getting a substitute for skim milk in fattening chickens. Tankage was a food especially favored; blood meal was another excellent food. Experiments were also made with loose pens as compared with crates for fattening. Experiments had been different this year to that of previous years; practically the same results had been got from both.

White Wyandotte Club

The annual meeting of the Canadian White Wyandotte Club was held at Guelph on December 27th. The report of the secretary-treasurer was very satisfactory. Mr. A. G. Gilbert ad-

vised the club in regard to the proposed egg-laying contest to be held shortly, and to be open to all Canadian poultry men.

The officers for 1904 are: President, L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park; Vice-President, Chas. Massey, Port Hope; Sec.-Treas., Dr. E. H. Eidt, Stratford; Executive, J. Sydney Starling, St. Catharines; George Elliott, Welland; W. H. Bessey, Coleman; Jno. S. Martin, Port Dover.

White Rock Club

The Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club met at Guelph on December 9th. The club, organized in September last, now has 35 members. Special prizes will be given at Winnipeg, Nanaimo, B.C., and Ottawa.

The officers for 1904 are: Hon. Pres., A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa; Pres., W. H. Bessey, Coleman; Vice-Pres., for Ontario, Mr. Dill, Seaford; Vice-Pres., for British Columbia, Mr. Hodson, Nanaimo; Vice-Pres., for N.W.T., Geo. W. Scott, Inuvialf; Vice-Pres. for Manitoba, F. G. Fenwick, Brandon; Sec.-Treas., Mr. Kedwell, London; Executive Committee, Messrs.—Robertson, Galletta; Jos. Bennett, Toronto; H. A. Hagen, Berlin; W. R. Graham, O. A. C.; Dr. Hall, Elmira.

Collecting Eggs at Creameries

A piece of work of great value to the dairymen of the Northwest Territories is the collection of eggs by the government creameries in operation there. The plan adopted is as follows: Each creamery patron has a number, and he is required to mark this number in pencil on all the eggs he supplies. No driver will accept the eggs without this number being on them. These eggs are held at the creamery for a short time, and then sent in refrigerator cars, with the butter, to the storage at Calgary. There all the eggs are examined and classified by an expert who has the egg list in front of him, and every farmer is credited with the exact number of each class of eggs he has sent. The Department advances fifteen cents per dozen on the eggs at the time they are received, and later the farmer gets the balance according to classification. This year the average price to the farmer will be about twenty cents per dozen for the season, or fully double what would have been obtained locally. About 30,000 dozen will be handled. Last year 21,000 dozen were handled, and the town of Calgary consumed them all.

This seems like a piece of work that might profitably be put in operation by the creameries and cheese factories of the older parts of the country. Thousands of dozens of eggs are wasted or spoiled every year in this country, because of lack of proper gathering and handling. Of course, the private creamery or cheese factory could not be expected to take up work of this kind for nothing as the government does. But if handled properly by some enterprising creamery or cheese factory it might prove a profitable undertaking for both the farmer and the operator.

Toronto Poultry Association

The Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association has elected the following officers:—Honorary President, V. Barber; President, Frank Spry; First Vice-President, Wm. Fox; Second Vice-President, Wm. Moebus, sen.; Secretary, W. J. Fullerton; Treasurer, G. Berner; Delegate to Industrial Exhibition, Charles Mick;

Delegates to Western Fair, J. E. Bennett and Wm. Fox; Executive Committee, J. E. Bennett, W. J. Wolfe, Will E. McKay, C. Jamison, Wm. Stokes, A. Greene, C. Birch, J. N. McLeod, W. F. Ardagh, R. Durston, H. Williams, George Harrington, C. E. Shierlock, F. Travers. R. Durston was elected from the Ontario Association as a representative of the Industrial.

Ontario Poultry Association

On December 10th the Western Ontario Poultry Association held its annual meeting at Guelph. A resolution was passed asking for a better system of awarding special prizes, so that they will not merely be additional regular prizes, but will indicate that the bird has beaten more than its own section.

The officers for 1904 are: Hon. Pres., F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; Pres., Wm. McNeil, London; 1st Vice, M. T. Brown, Tilsonburg; 2nd Vice, Jno. Crowe, Guelph; Sec.-Treas., A. W. Westervelt, Toronto; Auditor, J. M. Duff. Directors: C. E. Shierlock, Deer Park; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; G. G. Henderson, Hamilton; T. Scott, St. Thomas; Allan Brogue, London; J. W. Kedwell, Petrolia; W. R. Graham, Guelph; C. H. Wilson, East Oro.

Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto Industrial, G. G. Henderson, Wm. McNeil; Western Fair, J. H. Saunders; London, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Brantford Fair, J. H. Minshall, Brantford; Geo. W. Colewell, Paris, Wm. Mc Neil, London, A. W. Tyson, Guelph.

Ontario Crop Yields

Owing to excess of other matter we were only able to December 1st issue to make a brief reference to the Ontario crop report for 1903, issued during November. The report was most complete and well worth a more extended reference:

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1903 crop.—Fall wheat, 665,028 acres, 17,242,763 bushels, or 25.9 bushels per acre; against 20,233,669 bushels in 1902. Spring wheat, 245,316 acres, 4,949,233 bushels, or 19.9 bushels per acre, against 4,048,024 bushels in 1902. Barley, 709,839 acres, 24,378,817, or 34.3 bushels per acre. Oats, 2,645,965 acres, 110,228,103 bushels, or 41.7 bushels per acre. Rye 179,277 acres, 9,970,768 bushels, or 16.6 bushels per acre; the yield of 1902 was 3,509,332 bushels. Peas, 407,133 acres, 8,924,650 bushels, or 21.9 bushels per acre; the yield of 1902 was 7,664,679 bushels, and the average yield per acre 14.4 bushels. Buckwheat, 95,457 acres, 2,049,169 bushels, or 21.5 bushels per acre. Beans, 53,039 acres, 975,246 bushels, or 18.4 bushels per acre; the yield for 1902 was 670,633 bushels. Potatoes, 139,001 acres, 16,676,477 bush, or 120 bus. per acre; the yield of 1902 was 12,945,562. Mangel wurzels, 80,915 acres, 41,768,239 bus., or 516 bus. per acre; the crop for 1902 was 39,140,924 bus. Carrots, 7,805 acres, 2,612,778 bus., or 335 bus. per acre; the yield of 1902 was 3,227,161 bus. Turnips, 134,469 acres, 29,310,541 bus., or 515 bus. per acre; the yield of 1902 was 71,740,204. Corn for husking (in the ear), 378,924 acres, 29,287,888 bus., or 77.3 bus. per acre; the crop for 1902 was 30,512,194 bus. Corn, for silo and fodder (green), 209,727 acres, 2,564,400 tons, or 12.33 tons per acre; the crop for 1902 was 2,611,334 tons. Hay and clover, 2,783,565 acres, 4,336,652 tons, or 156 tons per acre; the crop for 1902 was 4,955,438 tons. Apples, 43,659,413 bus., or 6.15 bus. per tree of bearing age. Tobacco, 2,422,037 pounds; the yield of 1902 was 3,077,013 pounds.



FIRST PRIZE PEN OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY TELFER BROS., PARIS, 'ONT.

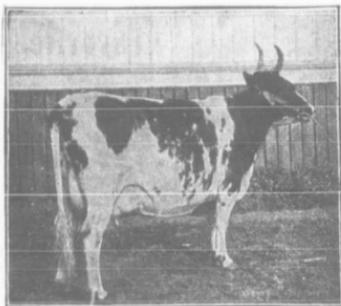
We have used Herbageum for our sheep for several years and find it a splendid appetizer, and would prefer it to any other preparation we have ever used. For lambs we feed it from the outset, and continue it until they go on the grass, and we always feed it to our show sheep. We have also used it for our calves with separated milk, and consider it without equal.

Last year we took every first prize at Guelph Fat Stock Show on Southdowns, and this year at Toronto, in same class, we won every first but one, and took the sweepstakes on ram and ewe.

We have just purchased at Toronto Exhibition the first prize yearling ewe and ewe lamb, first and second prize and sweepstakes ram lamb and the first prize open pen in Hampshire Downs.

TELFER BROS.

Paris, Ont., Sept. 9th, 1903.



AYRSHIRE COW, JEAN ARMOUR,
WINNER OF SWEEPSTAKES AT LONDON, 1903,
OWNED BY WM. STEWART & SON, MENIE STOCK FARM.

Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, of Menie, Ont., winners of first prize on Ayrshire herd at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, are noted as prize-winners wherever they exhibit. At Toronto, 1899, they took first prize for best young Ayrshire herd under two years and progeny of one sire; first prize for best three-year-old cow; first for best two-year-old bull; besides five second prizes.

In the following letters Messrs. Stewart touch on the much-debated point, as to whether the quality of a cow's milk can be improved or not. Their opinion is certainly worthy of consideration:

In thirteen years' use of Herbageum for our Ayrshire herd we have had continuous satisfaction. We find it a great safeguard against milk fever, and consider it the finest known preparation for purifying the blood and putting and keeping the whole system in perfect working order,

ensuring much better returns in milk while sustaining the animal in flesh. It is sometimes said that the quality of a cow's milk cannot be improved, that each has its own standard which cannot be exceeded. This is true, both as regards quality and quantity; but probably not over five per cent. of cows ordinarily come up to their natural standard, either as regards quality or quantity. This standard can and should be reached, and here-in lies the use of Herbageum, in that it so generally increases milk and butter returns and improves the flavor thereof. The extra return from the food used equals a good profit over and above the cost of Herbageum. We are also breeders and exhibitors of about twenty varieties of land and water fowl, and we use Herbageum regularly for them. It gives improved color to the plumage and keeps them in general good health, and we are satisfied of its value and that there is profit in its use.

WM. STEWART & SON.

Menie, Ont., Sept. 7th, 1899.

TORONTO EXHIBITION GROUNDS,
September 9th, 1903.

We wish to state that we are still using Herbageum regularly and still meeting with success in the prize ring.

We get excellent results by feeding Herbageum to young pigs.

By feeding Herbageum regularly twice a day, say at the rate of twelve pounds in seven months, the cost, one dollar and a half, is easily returned double fold.

We are always in a position to supply choice Ayrshire stock at all ages and at reasonable prices.

WM. STEWART & SON.

Menie, Ont.

A Valuable Book

A valuable little book on stock raising and feeding has just been published by the Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ont. This book will be sent free of charge to all who send in their name and address and mention this paper. There are so many offers of something for nothing that the Beaver Mfg. Co. hesitated about making this offer of a free book. They have, as an honorable business firm, always made sure of giving full value for money received, but they have never given anything away. In this case they offer something of real value to all readers of this paper. It is a book full of valuable information. It is clean reading and of real value. It contains the opinions of many of the leading Canadian breeders and exhibitors and some good illustrations of prize-winning stock. The matter has been carefully prepared and the publishers have excluded all that they do not believe to be perfectly straight and true.

Send your name and address at once (a post card will do) and mention this paper and you will receive this book by return mail. Address, THE BEAVER MFG. CO., GALT, CANADA.

Winter Fair Prize Winners

The following are the prize winners at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held at Guelph, Dec. 7-11, 1903.

CATTLE

Shorthorns—2-year-old steer: (1) J. Freed & Sons, Roseville; (2) W. A. Young, Glanford; (3), E. Brien & Son, Ridgeway; (4), W. E. Wright, King's Cross. Yearling steer: (1), W. A. Young, (2) Jos. Kirby, Armstrong Mills. Steer under 1 year: (1) and (2), Leslie & Peare; (3) Brown; (4), J. Freed & Son. **Guernsey**—2-year-old cow or heifer: 3 years over: (1), John Brown & Son; (2), F. Murdoch, Ponsby; (3), Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; (4), James Leask, Greenbank; (5), E. Martindale & Son, York. 2-year-old heifer: (1), Fried & Son; (2), Goodfellow Bros., Macville; (3), E. Martindale & Son. Yearling heifer: Leslie & Peare; (2) Goodfellow Bros.; (3), James Leask; (4), Goodfellow Bros.; (5), J. Freed & Sons. Best steer: J. Freed & Sons.

Hereford or Polled Angus—2-year-old steer or heifer: (1), F. W. Stone, Stock Co., Guelph; (2), Jas. Sharp, Rockside. Yearling steer or heifer: (1) and (3), F. W. Stone Co.; (2), James Bowman, Guelph. Steer under 1 year: (1), F. W. Stone Co.; (2), Jas. Bowman; (3), Geo. Davis, Alton. Cow or heifer 3 years over: 1 Jas. Bowman; (2) and (3), F. W. Stone Co. Aberdeen-Angus steer or heifer 2 years old: (1), Jas. Sharp, Rockside. Yearling steer or heifer: Geo. Davis.

Galloway or Devon—Steer or heifer 2 years and under: (1), W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; (2), D. McCrae, Guelph. Yearling steer or heifer: (1) and (2), D. McCrae; (3), W. J. Rudd. Steer or heifer under 1 year: (1) and (3), W. J. Rudd; (2) and (4), D. McCrae. Cow or heifer 2 years and over: (1), D. McCrae; (2), W. J. Rudd.

Grades—2-year-old steer: (1), J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; (2), Andrew Richardson, Peapabun; (3), Jas. Leask; (4), J. Freed & Sons; (5), John Dickieson, Eramosa. Yearling steer: (1) and (3), Jas. Leask; (2), John Brown & Son; (4), And. Richardson; (5), John Dickieson. Steer under 1 year: (1), D. A. Graham, Ivan; (2), D. Stewart, Everton; (3), Jas. Leask; (4) John Dickieson; (5) Alf. Hales. **Guernsey**. Cow or heifer three years or over: (1), John Brown & Son; (2), E. B. Kolb, Berlin; (3), Alf. Hales; (4), Arch. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; (5), D. McArthur, Ailsa Craig. 2-year-old heifer: (1), Jas. Leask; (2) and (5), D. Stewart; (3), J. Freed & Son; (4), R. Young & Sons, Ospringe. Yearling heifer: (1), Peter Stewart, Everton; (2), A. McDougall, Guelph; (3), Robt. Dawson, Guelph; (4), W. Young & Sons; (5), John Brown & Son.

Specials—Grade steer or heifer sired by Aberdeen-Angus bull: (1), A. McDougall, Guelph; (2), John Brown & Sons; (3), (4) and (5), Jas. Wilson & Son. Steer or heifer sired by Hereford bull: (1), F. W. Stone Stock Co.; (2), John Brown & Sons; (3), W. J. Fasken, Ponsby. Best grade steer or heifer fed in Wellington: (1), Alf. Hales. Best grade steer sired by Shorthorn bull: (1), J. Wilson & Sons; (2), And. Richardson; (3) and (4), Jas. Leask. Best three export steers: (1) and (3), John Brown & Sons; (2), J. Wilson & Sons; (4), Alf. Hales; (5), W. H. Reid. Best pair of fat cattle, Worthington's prize: (1) and (4), Jas. Leask; (2), And. Richardson; (3), J. Freed & Sons. Best pair of fat animals at the show: (1), Jas. Leask.

SHEEP

Cotswolds—Ewe lamb: (1), Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove; (2) and (3), James Hume, Arpell; (4), John Rawlings, Ravenswood; (5), N. Park, Norwich.

Yearling wether: (1), E. Brien & Sons; (2) and (3), John Rawlings; (4), G. & B. Laird, Guelph; (5), N. Park. Wether lamb: (1), Snell & Lyons; (2) and (5), N. Park; (3), E. Brien & Sons; (4), W. E. Wright, Glanworth. 3 wether lambs: (1), Snell & Lyons; (2), N. Park; (3), E. Brien & Sons; (4), W. E. Wright. 3 ewe lambs: (1) Snell & Lyons; (2), J. Hume; (3), John Rawlings; (4), N. Park; (5), H. McNelly, Arkell.

Lincolns—Ewe lamb: (1) and (3), E. & L. Parkinson, Eramosa; (2), (4) and (5), J. T. Gibson, Dufield. Yearling wether: (1) and (2), J. T. Gibson; (3) and (4), E. & L. Parkinson. Wether lamb: (1), (2) and (3), J. T. Gibson; (4), E. & L. Parkinson; 3 wether lambs: (1), J. T. Gibson; (2), E. & L. Parkinson; 3 ewe lambs: (1), E. & L. Parkinson; (2) and (3), J. T. Gibson; (4), F. Martingale & Son, York. **Leicesters**—Ewe lamb: (1) and (2), John Kelly, Shakespear; (3) John Orr, Galt; (4), Hastings Bros., Cross Hill; (5), O. H. Taylor, Corwin. Yearling wether: (1), John Kelly; (2), (3) and (5), John Orr; (4), Hastings Bros. Wether lamb: (1) and (5), John Kelly; (2) and (3), John Orr; (4), Hastings Bros. 3 wether lambs: (1), John Kelly; (2) and (3), John Orr; (4) and (5), John Kelly; (6), Hastings Bros.; (7), D. H. Taylor; (8), John Haggard & Son, Ranelagh.

Oxfords—Ewe lamb: (1), J. W. Lee, Simcoe; (2), (3), (4) and (5), R. J. Hine, Dutton. Yearling wether: (1), (3) and (5), J. H. Hull & Son, Burford; (2) and (4), W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wether lamb: (1), (3) and (4), W. E. Wright; (2), R. J. Hine; (5), H. Hull & Son. 3 wether lambs: (1) W. E. Wright. 3 ewe lambs: (1), J. W. Lee; (2) and (3), R. J. Hine.

Shropshires—Ewe lamb: (1), (2) and (3), John Campbell, Woodville; (4), A. Rudell, Hespeler. Yearling wether: (1) and (3), John Campbell; (2), R. Gibson, Delaware; (4), W. E. Wright; (5), A. Rudell. Wether lamb: (1), (2) and (3), John Campbell; (4), A. Rudell. 3 wether lambs: (1), John Campbell; (2), W. E. Wright. 3 ewe lambs: (1), John Campbell. Best grade Shropshire yearling wether: (1), John Campbell; (2) and (3), A. Rudell. Best grade Shrop. wether lamb: (1), (2) and (3), John Campbell.

Southdowns—Ewe lamb: (1), (3) and (4), John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; (2) and (5), Hon. G. A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que. Yearling wether: (1), (2) and (5), Hon. G. A. Drummond; (3), John Jackson & Son; (4), R. J. Douglas, Galt. Wether lamb: (1), John Jackson & Son; (2), (3) and (4), Hon. G. A. Drummond; (5) and (6), Telfer Bros., Paris. 3 wether lambs: (1) and (5), Hon. G. A. Drummond; (2), (3) and (4), John Jackson & Son; (6), Telfer Bros.; (7), R. J. Douglas. 3 ewe lambs: (1), J. Jackson & Son; (2), Hon. G. A. Drummond; (3), Telfer Bros.; (4), R. J. Douglas.

Swaledale—Ewe lamb: (1) and (5), J. Walton Wood, jr., Gananoque; (2), (3) and (4), R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Yearling wether: (1) and (3), John Hunter, Wyoming; (2), R. H. Harding. Wether lamb: (1) and (2), R. H. Harding; (3) and (4), John Hunter; (5), A. G. H. Sixton, Milton.

Hampshire or Suffolk—Ewe lamb: (1) and (4), John Kelly; (2), Telfer Bros.; (3), James Bowman. Yearling wether: (1), John Kelly; (2), Telfer Bros.; (3), James Bowman. Wether lamb: (1) and (4), James Bowman; (2) and (3), Telfer Bros.

Grades and Crosses—Yearling ewe: (1) and (5), John Campbell; (2), E. Brien & Sons; (3), J. T. Gibson; (4), Hastings Bros. Yearling wether: (1), John Kelly; (2), J. T. Gibson; (3),

(Continued on page 46.)

Dr. Carson's Tonic

Stomach and Constipation Bitters
A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Usually you can obtain the preparation of your local druggist, but if you are not able to obtain it in your neighborhood, we shall be pleased to send to any address two bottles on receipt of one dollar, carriage prepaid.

Pamphlet sent FREE on Application

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Patent Foot and Lever Roller	No. Holes.	Churns.
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.	6 ggal. 110	3 gal.
Improved Steel Frame.	1 1/2 "	110 "
	2 1/2 "	210 "
	3 1/2 "	310 "
	4 1/2 "	410 "
	5 1/2 "	510 "
	6 1/2 "	610 "
	7 1/2 "	710 "

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The price of The Farming World is sixty cents for one year, or one dollar for two years, strictly in advance, including a free copy of The Farmer's Handy Book to every subscriber.

All subscriptions are discontinued immediately when the time paid for expires.

The Farmer Pays the Nation's Bonds

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, for 1903, has just been issued. It shows that the value of the farm products for the year ending June 30th, 1903, exported from the United States, amounted to \$878,000,000, an amount second only to 1901, which reached \$952,000,000. In grain and grain products the value of exports exceeded \$221,000,000, and in animals, meats and meat products \$211,000,000. The balance of trade of the country is shown to be entirely due to the farmers. The balance of trade in favor of farm products during the past 14 years, no year excepted, aggregated \$4,806,000,000. In products other than those of the farm, during the same period, the balance of trade was adverse to the extent of \$895,000,000. The farmers of the United States, not only cancelled this immense obligation, but placed \$3,940,000,000 to the credit of the nation when the books of international exchange were balanced.

According to the report, the farmer is the one who is paying the foreign bondholders for the United States. It will soon be the same in Canada, if it is not already the case.

For Sick Children

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, is making its annual appeal to the friends and supporters of this very deserving institution. It is a provincial charity and well worthy the support of every citizen of Ontario. The sick child from any part of Ontario, whose parents cannot afford to pay for treatment has the same claim and the same privileges as a child born in Toronto. This is the 28th year of the hospital's life. During that time 10,000 children have been treated and over 5,000 cured and 3,000 improved. Send your contributions to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas Davidson, Sec.-Treas. of the Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island

Jack Frost got to work in earnest on Dec. 14th. The temperature fell to zero and the cold, windy, disagreeable weather continued without intermission for several days. Although the thermometer registered 3- below zero on Dec. 18, there was a fair attendance at the market. The country folks came in carriages, for the snow nearly all disappeared about a week previous. Every person appears to be itching and longing for snow. Beef sold for from 8 to 10c.; lamb, 7 to 9c.; pork, 5 to 5½c.; butter, 23c. per lb.; eggs, 25c. per doz.; geese, 10c. per lb.; ducks, 9 and 10c.; turkeys, 11½c. per lb.; fowls, 7c. per lb.; hay, 60 to 75c. per cwt.; oats, 30c. per bus.; potatoes, 22 to 25c.; oatmeal, 3c. per lb.; beans and carrots, 10c. per doz.; eels, 3½c. per lb.; smelts, 4c. per pound.

Hon. R. C. McLeod, Summerside, is expecting a valuable horse from New York. The animal is Commodore Led-yard, a trotter, foaled in June, 1901. Commodore is 15-1 hands high, bay, sired by Admiral Dewey, record 2:24½ (3), dam Lady Ethlyn, record 2:24½ (3).

On Dec. 12, R. Williams, Eilerslie, sold to Messrs. Sinclair & Stewart a pig five months old which weighed 256 pounds.

The Dominion Packing Co., Limited, commenced to load hogs at different stations throughout the country on Dec. 16th. Prices, when delivered at Charlottetown, were as follows: No. 1 grain fed bacon hogs, over 170 lbs. and under 200 lbs., 4c. per lb.; No. 1, ditto, over 140 and under 170 lbs., 3½c. per lb.; No. 1, ditto, over 100 lbs. and under

140 lbs., 3c. per lb.; rough and coarse hogs, 170 lbs. and over, 3½ to 3¾c. per lb.; brood sows, according to quality, 2½ to 3½c. per lb. All hogs must be fasted 24 hours before weighing.

The Charlottetown Condensed Milk Factory are paying per 100 lbs. for milk the following: Dec. \$1.35; Jan. \$1.40; Feb., \$1.15. The Company shipped to Winnipeg, on Dec. 15, a car of condensed milk. They have also received an order for another car.

The Duke of Devon Dairying Co. have had a very successful season. The average price paid per 100 lbs. of milk during July, August, and part of September, was 61½c. Butter was made during the latter part of September and October. Average price paid for milk per cwt. for cheese, 84½c. Some of the patrons received a much higher price than others on account of the quality of their milk. During the cheese season, Daniel Muttart received \$1.30 per cwt.; Albert Schurman and some others who have Jersey cows, received over \$1.00 per cwt. The factory will be operated during the winter months.

The harbor was filled with lolly, but the ferry boats were still running on Dec. 18.

The summer boats have stopped running. The S.S. Minto is running between Cape Town and Pitoua, and the S.S. Stanley between Summerside and Cape Tormentine.

Ottawa Seed Fair

The officers of the Ottawa Valley Seed Fair Association met on Dec. 16 last and decided to hold a seed fair at Ottawa at the same time as the Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Dairy Show, on March 7-11, 1904. Provided enough money can be secured, the prizes for each section will be: 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$3.00; 3rd, \$2.00; 4th, \$1.00. Prizes will be offered for the following varieties:

Spring wheat, red fife; spring wheat, any other variety; oats, Banner; oats, any other variety; white; oats, black; barley, six-rowed Mandcheuri; barley, six-rowed, any other variety; peas, large white field; peas, small white field; corn, best variety ensilage corn for Ottawa Valley; potatoes, Rose type; potatoes, early varieties other than Rose type; potatoes, white, intermediate and late varieties; timothy seed, red clover seed, Alsike seed.

Adulterated Honey

The Department of Inland Revenue has issued a tabulated statement giving the results of an examination of 99 samples of honey. Of this number 81 are genuine, 5 doubtful, 2 adulterated, and 6 adulterated with glucose syrup, and 5 adulterated with cane sugar. The analyst points out that some of the adulterated samples contained fragments of comb floating in the honey, which had to be separated previous to examination. This is, of course, a very different thing from honey in the comb. Most likely the general consumer might avoid adulterated honey by purchasing it in the comb and carrying out himself the process of extracting the honey.

Dresden to Peterboro

A number of the promoters of the sugar beet factory at Peterboro recently visited the factory at Dresden, Ont. It is stated that the factory or equipment at the latter point will be moved to Peterboro, where the foundation is already laid for a factory.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To Prevent Wool from Working

In reply to enquiry of Wallaceburg subscriber in Nov. 19th, in reference to treating wool for quilts, Mrs. A. Sherk writes: "I have found after being thoroughly cleaned, scalding with boiling water before carrying to be useful."

A subscriber at Baddeck, C. B., writes: "I have made several wool quilts, and I have found that after thoroughly washing the wool, if it is boiled in plenty of water from 1 to 2 hours, dried and carded in the usual way, it will prevent the wool from working through any cover."

Feeds and Feeding

Where can I obtain, and at what price, the book entitled "Feeds and Feeding," by Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis.—Subscriber, Thorndale, Ont.

Feeds and Feeding can be obtained from Geo. N. Morang & Co., 90 Wellington Street West, Toronto. The book will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price, \$2.00

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Rights to Pasture

Q. A rented a farm to B for five years, A to have the privilege of keeping his cow and one horse in the pasture. A's horse died and now he has only the cow in the pasture; I. Can A put another horse not his own in the pasture, and if he does so can B charge him rent for it? 2. If he doesn't put a horse in can he charge B because he is not taking as much pasture as he is entitled to?

A. 1. If your agreement is worded as above, A would be entitled to pasture his cow and one horse, no matter whose, on the farm free of charge, and no matter how the contract was worded, unless it were made perfectly clear that it was a condition of the free pasture that the animal should belong to A, the contract would most likely be held to mean that A should have the right to have one horse and one cow pastured on the farm without paying rent, no matter who they belonged to. 2. No, He is entitled to pasture a horse there, and if he sees fit not to do so that is his own lookout. All that B owes him is pasture; and he can't make B pay money instead.

Alberta Law Books

Q. Can you tell me where I can obtain law books for Alberta?—A. I. C. B. A. If it is the statutes applicable to Alberta that you want, you can obtain them from the Department at Regina. The Dominion Statutes, of course, apply to Alberta as well as to the rest of the Dominion and can be obtained from any dealer in law books, or from the Department at Ottawa. You must remember also that the gen-

eral principles of English law apply to all the provinces (except Quebec) and to the Territories, except in so far as they have been altered by statutes. If you wish to study the law generally, or any branch of it, you can obtain such text books as you want from any dealer in law books at Regina or Winnipeg, or the law stationers will get them for you.

Alberta Ranchers' Rights

Q. This is a free ranching country. A and B bought adjoining land, and A was fencing in his field for crops when B proposed that he should not build a line fence between their fields, and he would fence in a part of his land with A's. There was no written agreement, but the understanding was that it was to be used for crop purposes and not as pasture. The buildings of both A and B were enclosed within the fence: 1. Has B a right to turn his cows into the enclosed field to the injury of A's crops? 2. Can A now build a line fence and compel B to pay half? 3. Are there no laws here restraining breechy cattle? 4. If a wife dies, leaving a husband and 2 children, who inherits her property? 5. C had a few bushels of rye which he wished to plant, but had no land broken ready to plant it on, so A. proposed that he plant it on his ground, which was well prepared, and that C go and break his land and give A an equal amount of his land to plant oats on the next spring. To this C. agreed. C did not do any breaking on his land. 6. How should A. proceed to have it settled? A. has the crop of rye on his lands.—A. I. C. B.

A.—1. Yes, since there is no agreement to the contrary, and A. could not recover damages for the damage done to the cattle, since his land is not enclosed by a lawful fence. His proper course would be to build a line fence, and if B. refuses to build half of it, to charge him up with half the cost. If he refuses to pay, the question can be settled by arbitration under Consolidated Ordinances, N.W.T., 1898, ch. 77, sec. 8, 2, see answer to question 1. 3. There is a law with reference to the running at large of bulls and stallions. In the ordinary case of cattle escaping from a field and doing damage you would be left to your ordinary action for damages for the injury done by them. 4. The land would go to her father, if there never was any issue born; if there were, but such issue had died, the husband would have a life estate; but if the wife had no father living and her mother was alive, her mother would be entitled to the whole. A's best course would be to rein in the rye till C. pays him rent for the ground used by him in growing the rye. If he can't do this, sue him for rent of the land.

Hired Man's and Employer's Rights

Q.—1. Can a man who is hired for a term of eight months collect any wages if he leaves at the end of five months without giving any notice, or getting permission to leave? He was hired for so much for the eight months.—W. T.

A.—1. The employer's remedy against the man would be for damages, and that would probably be the difference between the wages he would have to pay a new man for the remaining three months and the wages he was paying the man who has left. The employer's proper course would, therefore, be to pay the man for the five months, retaining out of his wages what he had suffered in damages, calculated as above, to which amount he might add anything that he thought could be properly attributed to damages for the hired man's leaving.



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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. Ed. Robinson, Markham, Ont., has a very choice herd of imported Shorthorn cows, his herd consist of some 30 animals in all, and a passing mention of some of the individuals might be of interest. Duchess of Gwynne 46th, a five-year-old imported cow, whose pedigree shows twelve crosses of Gwynne breeding, tracing to Dorothy Gwynne, by old Marmion. Her fine young bull calf by Lavender King is a vigorous promising fellow of good type and size. Another good one, Campbell Mary 15th, by Morning Pride—69154—; dam, Mary 14th, by Emancipator 65447 has a pedigree with everything except the purple coat out. Dorothy Princess 5293 is a fine three-year-old that traces through nine crosses to the original Lady Dorothy by Guy Fawkes 7612. Roan Gilt vol. 49-e is a three-year-old by Scottish Prince 73593, dam Tilliebourie's Duchess 2nd. Roan Gilt 21st is a very choice yearling heifer imported in dam and sired by the famous King Victor—81294—. The herd also contains among other fashionable blood several cows of the Broad-hocks strain.

The Burndenette Stock Farm is fast coming to the front rank among the places in Ontario where pure-bred stock of the best kind are to be found. Clydesdale horses and improved Berkshire swine are the most prominent features, and Mr. T. Gormley, the proprietor, is proving a successful breeder of both. In Clydesdales the farm can show a goodly company, consisting for the most part as yet of carefully selected brood mares, and the selections themselves represent a line of action all too rare in Canada, a consistent application of the principles of pedigree breeding, in this case a blending of the blood of the Prince of Wales with that of Darley, two famous progenitors, through the get of two or three of the very best representatives of each family, such as Hiawatha on the one side and on the other of Baron's Pride. Among the imported animals perhaps first mention is due to the fine three-year-old filly Beauty, an animal of fine quality and good size, grand style and action, with the best of limbs and feet. She is a get of the famous horse Ornament 18663 and her dam was Flora of Gartland 9769, sired by Darley 222 and her pedigree shows several registered dams behind these.

She is a great show mare, having to her credit the beating of the winner at the Royal show before being imported, the winning of the foal when imported. She is not in a fine condition, but a little study of her points soon convinces one that she has little or nothing to yield in place, being a big mare of grand style and quality, a right good mare as a class all through. She is sired by King Cross

10070, dam Clarinda 11964, by Lord Erskine 17744. Her colt by Prince Thomas is a remarkably thrifty looking fellow and will be a good one. Madge of Hallcroft, also by Ornament, dam Ursula, is a fine pleasing two-year-old. She is bred to Locomotion, a horse of Prince of Wales breeding, and a famous prize winner who was not long ago brought over to this country by Messrs. Smith and Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. Lady Minto, a year-old filly imported last summer, is also a mare of grand proportions, being of a rangy type with a wealth of clean hard bone and fine feather.

Among the Canadian bred animals on the farm are some of the longest pedigrees to be found in the herd book, two or three of them showing five registered crosses on the direct side of their dams; this gives the colts of such dams six crosses, and one of these is a year-old stallion, Maple Leaf 10692, sire MacQueen, dam Rose of Burndenette, she by Lord Lieutenant 4529 and Belle of Unionville 3217, sire Prince of Perth g.g.d., Annie Laurie 8216 g.g.d., Nellie Darling 5484, by Prince of the West 1504.

Another fine brood mare on the farm is Shamrock 8223 vol. IX., by Granite City—7516—(5397), dam Laura 7271, by Prince of Kintyre 2335; Mary Gray 8221, sire Pride of Perth, Queen of the West, same sire, dam Nellie Darling; Rosebud, by Lord Lieutenant, dam Annie Laurie 8216 are all good Canadian-bred mares; a fine lot would do credit to any stable, and the visitor to the Burndenette stock farm cannot fail to be impressed by the sound judgment and commendable methods pursued by the enterprising proprietor.

The horses brought over by Mr. Turner for O. Sorby of Guelph, some time ago, were a very fine importation and include a number of very fine individuals. The famous horse Elator is doing well and is a horse of great quality, having the best of bone and two good ends. Another grand horse which would be the favorite with most Canadians in the six year stallion Baron Bombie, a get of Baron's Pride and from a dam by McGregor. This style of pedigree seems to be very satisfactory one, several of the best being of this strain. He is a big, showy, strong, smooth fellow with the best kind of a top and equally good below. His limbs and feet are ideal, and he is of well balanced symmetric conformation. Lord Harry, by Sir Christopher, the famous Highland champion, is a fine rangy bay with a few white hairs, white legs and face, comes next. He is a splendidly bottomed horse, a showy fellow, with feet to last him through, and fine clean legs, well sprung pasterns, and lots of feather. Another good one is Prince Everard, by Gay Alexander. His dam is by Prince Alexander, a first-prize winner at Edinburgh. As yet only two years old, he gives lots of promise of finishing into a splendid horse. Battle Axe, by Prince of Quality, dam by Knight of Ellersly, a well-known get of the Prince of Wales, and his granddam an Old Times mare, is a classy bay with two good ends, a good long rib

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Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Agents who will send it prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make five gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

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Montrave Lawrence (10241) sire Prince of Albion (8179) sold for \$25,000, dam Laura Lee (10087) by Barnley (222).

Others from equally celebrated dams. In-
tending purchasers call or write to

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and fine underpins. Remus, a half brother of Lord Harry, is by Sir Christopher, and bred by Lord Cecil. He has the heaviest kind of bone of good clean quality and feet to last him through, a heavy, thick, soggy body and immense girth for his age combined with good style and straight, clean mathematical action will commend him to most Canadian breeders as just the kind of thing they want in their business. Ledburn is another big, strong, active horse of the right kind. He is by Gay Everard and his dam was the winner at Dunbar this year. With size he carries good quality. Rhin's Baron is by Baron's Pride and his granddam was by Prince of Wales 673. He has all the qualifications necessary for a good sire for Canada, being of good substance, thick and heavy, with lots of bone and feather. Calmondie is by Baron's Pride, his dam by McGregor and his granddam by Lord Erskine. This ought to be a pedigree good enough for any horse. He is a well-turned horse and carries himself well on good feet and legs. Robson Mac, by Montrave Mac, whose sire served, commanded \$1,000 a year, is a grandson on his mother's side of Ethiopia. There are quite a number of other Clydesdale stallions in the importation and among them a number of good Hackneys.

A Successful Sale

The dispersion sale of the late S. G. Little, Hagerman, Ont., announced in THE FARMING WORLD recently, was a great success. Fully 800 people were present and excellent prices were realized for everything on sale. The live stock returns were far above the average. Brood sows sold as high as \$60 each. A Shorthorn cow brought \$200 and a heifer, ten months old, \$150. Much credit for the success of the sale is due Messrs. Bildam and George Jackson, the auctioneers.

Horse Breeders' Association

The executive of the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association met in Toronto on Dec. 17th, and selected the judges for the spring horse show to be held at Grand's Repository, Toronto, March 2-4, 1904. This show, started a year ago, had a splendid beginning. The outlook for the coming one is very bright, indeed. The following judges were appointed: Clydesdales—Peter Christie, Manchester; Bobt. Ness, Howick, Que., and J. A. Bogue. In Canadian bred and shire classes—Geo. Gray, Newcastle, Ont., and W. S. Spark, Czerbury, England.

A copy of the prize list may be had on application to Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Previous to the executive meeting Messrs. C. W. Peterson and Mrs. A. Turner, of Calgary, and Mr. Stewart, of MacLeod, N.W.T., discussed with the horsemen present the present regulations which allow inferior American

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Buller (Hackney), imp. by the famous Bantre 2561 dam Fanny by Norfolk Swell 543.

A number of other equally gilt-edge breeding, and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or described in inquiry.

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Carnefac wishes for its patrons a profitable and a happy time to come.

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calling into healthy action every organ in the animal's body. It keeps cattle up on their appetite to the very last day. It prodigiously cleans, glistens coat and rapidly forces the development of Solid Flesh and Fat, and gives greater milk capacity to a cow. Keeps the cattle, horses, hogs and sheep in perfect condition. In short, **Clydesdale Stock Food Has No Equal.** Send us a post-card with your name and address, to the supplier of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry you keep, and we will send you our Christmas hanger and booklet describing the diseases common to horses and cattle.

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15 ELIZABETH STREET, TORONTO

ASHLAND STOCK FARM

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

A number of fine young bulls and heifers for sale. Herd bull Aberdonian. Such animals as Ross, Duchess, Harrington's Hero, Yrie and other. Call on or write to:

J. MARSHALL,

TARA STA., G.T.R. JACKSON P.O.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

CANADIAN AND IMPORTED SHORTHORN

AND CATTLE

Ben Leonard (Imp.), a grand individual of the famous Killbuck family leads the herd. A few choice young bulls, one imported in dam, also a number of imported and home bred cows and heifers, all pure, for sale. Write or visit the farm, one half mile from Moffat Sta., C.P.R. GEO. AMOS, Prop., Moffat Sta. and P.O., Ont.

Dentonia Park Farm,

COLEMAN, P.O., - ONT.

For Sale During the next six weeks,
young animals of both sexes

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS

and AYRSHIRES

Our prizes won at Toronto and Ottawa, this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

stallions without proper registration to be imported into Canada. They asked that a deputation wait on the government and ask that the regulations be so modified as to prevent any but properly registered stallions being admitted free of duty.

Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, who was present, reported upon his trip to St. Louis, re securing better terms for Canadian exhibits at the big fair next fall. His report did not give much encouragement as to the probability of the present regulations being greatly modified.

A deputation from the Clydesdale Association was appointed to visit Ottawa in connection with arrangements for the horse show which it is proposed to hold in that city in March next.

Shorthorn Breeders

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association held at Guelph during fair week, the prize list for the exhibitions for 1904 were considered. Since 1895 the association has given \$15,000 for prizes at exhibitions extending from Halifax to Vancouver.

Hereford Breeders

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Guelph during the Winter Fair was well attended. Secretary Wade, after referring to some recent sales of Herefords in the United States and the standing of the breed at such shows as Kansas City and Chicago, stated that if Canadian Hereford breeders would stand by the Association and also the herd book and thus enable sufficient funds to be collected to offer large enough prizes at shows, as good an exhibit of Herefords could be put up in Canada as to the south of the line.

During the year, 385 pedigrees and 477 transfers have been recorded. A total of 712 pedigrees are now ready for the third volume of the herd book. The financial statement shows a total receipt of \$298.07, and a balance on hand after paying all expenses of \$518.91.

Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the St. Louis Fair Association in not recognizing Canadian Herd and Stud Books, and to the ruling of the United States customs authorities in preventing Canadian breeders from selling cattle in their country and especially at the St. Louis Exposition.

The officers for 1904 are: President, W. H. Hunter, The Maples; vice-president, R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa.

Vice-presidents for the provinces—Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Nova Scotia, W. W. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick, H. B. Hall, Gagetown; British Columbia, J. L. McKay, of Sinclair; Assiniboia, R. Swinton, Regina; Alberta, O. Palmer, Lacombe; Manitoba, J. Sharman, Rossburn; Ontario, J. A. McDiarmid, Stuyvesant. Directors—James Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; T. H. Reid, Holstein; H. Reid, Mimosa; M. O'Neil, Southgate; M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; R. W. Reed, Forest; A. Warnick, Painscourt; W. K. Gooding, Guelph; A. Stone, Guelph; W. H. Hammett, Beaton; F. M. Copeland, Harriston.

Secretary-Treasurer and Editor—H. Wade.

Delegates to the different exhibitions: Winnipeg exhibition—J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Toronto exhibition—W. H. Hunter, H. Wade; Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, 1904—W. K. Gooding, A. Stone; London—E. M. Stull and M. O'Neil.



HAS NO EQUAL
For Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, broken or unbroken.

Dr. J. Kendall Co. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for six years and have found it the most reliable remedy. Please send me your book at once as I have a calf I am now having trouble with. I am in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. As a guarantee for forty days if it does not cure, I will give you \$10.00. Ask your drug store for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also a "Treatise on the Horse," the best book on the subject. Dr. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, N.Y.

AYRSHIRES

A number of choice pure-bred bulls for sale, or will exchange on suitable terms for pure-bred or grade heifers of dairy strain.

C. S. AYLWIN, - Freeman P.O., Ont.

Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm.

Six grand young bulls still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.
Representative Yorkshire ready for shipment.
J. G. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

TAMWORTH SWINE

THE IDEAL BACON HOG

A snap for thirty days in young boars fit for service, from jumbo-winning stock; young boars of September farrowing. Must be sold to clear out and reduce stock. Write now. Address, ANDREW ELLIOTT & SON, Galt P.O. and Sta.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE

Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the right class type. From superior imported stock.

IRA JOHNSON, Baltimore P. O.

POULTRY WANTED

BURLINGTON CANNING CO., Ltd.

will pay the market prices for any quantity of dressed Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens. Write us for quotations or consign to

Burlington Canning Co., Limited, Burlington P.O. and Station, G.T.R.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Twelve months bull calf, dam winner at Pan-American Model Dairy 6 mos. test. Other young bulls and heifers from advanced registry.

MATT RICHARDSON & SON, Caldwellia G.T.R. Sta. and P.O. Halliand Co.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 3 Ayrshire Bull Calves from 6 to 10 months old, a number of Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer Calves from 2 to 10 months old. Heifers coming one year old, 1 Shorthorn Bull two years old, choice Yorkshire Boar one year old, Yorkshire Sows and Boars from four weeks to six months old. These animals are all in good breeding condition. Buyers will be interested in this herd.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS, Warkworth, Ont.

SHANNON BANKS STOCK FARM

W. H. TRAN, Proprietor
Breeder of AYRSHIRE CATTLE and YORKSHIRE SWINE

Choice young animals of both breeds and sexes for sale.

Cedar Grove P.O. Ont., Locust Hill Sta., C.P.R., Mile, Marlborough O. T.R., 31 miles.

Ottawa Horse Show

The horse show, proposed for Ottawa, in March next, is likely to be carried out. The Dominion Clydesdale and Shire Horse Association have promised \$400 towards the prize list. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, has promised that his department will give \$200 additional, making \$800 already available. At a preliminary meeting held on Dec. 23, Mr. Hodson was elected Hon. President; Wm. Arnold, President; E. McMahon, Secretary; and Messrs. Henry Wade, Toronto, Peter Christie, Manchester, and Wm. Smith, Columbus, members of the general committee.

"Brookside" Ayrshires

One of the oldest herds of Ayrshire cattle in Ontario today is the "Brookside" herd, owned by Messrs. H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont. The foundation of the herd was laid in the fall of 1871, when the senior member of the firm, Mr. Hugh McKee, purchased the two cows, Judy—321—and Bessie—324. From this small beginning has grown the present herd now numbering nearly 40 head of pure-bred Ayrshires. The sole aim and object of the Messrs. McKee in breeding has been the production of milk to supply their numerous customers in the thriving town of Norwich, which they supply with milk. That they have been fairly successful in building up one of the best milking herds of Ayrshires in Ontario today is evidenced by the prize list of the Ontario Winter Fair during the past two years. At the test in 1902 the Brookside cows won 1st, 3rd and 5th in the Ayrshire class, the 1st prize cow, Sarah 2nd, making a higher record than any pure-bred dairy cow of any breed in the test. In the last test (1903) Sarah 2nd again won 1st in the Ayrshire class, and for the first time in the history of the Winter Fair, winning the sweepstakes over all breeds and grades in the entire show.

The present stock bull, "Royal Star of St. Amel,"—7916—by "Glencross" 3rd, imp.—6955—was winner of 1st prize at Toronto Industrial, as 2-year-old; 1st and sweepstakes at London as 2-year-old. In addition to being a grand, almost perfect type of an Ayrshire bull, he is bred from the best milking strains of Ayrshires in Canada. The Messrs. McKee have a number of calves from "Royal Star" that should prove of value in improving the milking qualities of any herd.

The Farmers' Handy Book

Great progress has been made during the past ten days by our printers, on The Farmer's Handy-Book, and there is now every indication that it will be in the hands of our subscribers within ten days. Owing to the large amount of tabulated and technical matter in the book, great care and constant revision has been necessary in order to secure accuracy.

Our aim has been to avoid making the book so bulky a volume that would be inconvenient to handle. The facts are carefully arranged in classified order and each subject and each subdivision is given a heading and indexed. The facts are not buried in a great mass of useless text. Everything has been boiled down, so that the book is really a model of condensation. Every Canadian farmer will be proud of this first book of its kind in this country.

☞ The price of The Farming World is sixty cents for one year, or one dollar for two years, strictly in advance, including a free copy of The Farmer's Handy Book to every subscriber.

All subscriptions are discontinued immediately when the time paid for expires. ☞

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA

(Headed by the 1000 lb.)

SILVER MEDAL AND OTHER NOTED PRIZE BOARS

I was awarded the above honors, besides 10 other prizes, at the late Toronto Exhibition, the great growth and size of my hogs, at the different ages, was freely complimented on by the best judges, many of whom asserted the such size had never been seen before, and I think I had the HEAVIEST BOARS on the grounds of ANY BREED in almost every class and at every age. I have a grand lot of young boars, ready for service, young sows ready to prize boars, and young pigs from my best prize sows and boars, all for sale very reasonable. Come and see them, or send for picture of my winners, showing part of the group that won at Toronto. W. J. DICKHAM, York Lodge, East Toronto, P.O., Canada.

Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 3rd and 5th in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec. 1902, and 1st and Sweepstakes over all breeds, Dec. 1903. Royal Star—7916—300—, at head of the herd. Will have few calves to spare after January 1st.

H. & J. McKEE,

"Brookside," Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Horses, and a fine lot of pure Scotch and Border Toped Shires for sale, a number of fine individuals of Fries, Shandford, Levery, Bell Bess, and other choice breeding, from such herd bred as Ben Mackenzie, Royal Tim, Abernethy, and so on, and a lot of choice Scotch breeding. Young animals of both sexes for sale. W. H. A. DICKSON, Esq., and Station G. T. R.

BISSELL'S

Disk Harrows



have the knack of doing the work right. They make a perfect seed bed on sod or stubble, where it is difficult to plow. Tremendous capacity and very light draught. Write for price and full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, (Dept. W-2) ELORA, Ont.

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SHOULD HAVE A

2,000 lb. King Edward Scale

Try it. No better Scale on Earth

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LEICESTERS ONLY—Young Stock for sale from our Imported Stock Farms on pure-bred ewes of best strains. Write telling what you want and get our prices. J. E. WOOD, Freeman P.O., Burlington Jet. Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Langdon SHROPSHIRE

My Breeding Flock consists of Imported Stock : : :

We have this year imported more Ewes from leading English breeders.

Now for sale: 8 Ram Lambs by Mansel prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

—Apply—

E. LANGDON WILKS

Blair, - - Ontario

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets - Supply and Demand - The Outlook

Toronto, Dec. 31, 1903.

As is usual at this season, business, especially in wholesale, is quiet. This is the stock-taking time. The results of the year's business are likely to prove most satisfactory in most lines. The retail trade generally has had one of the best holidays, business for some years back and will begin the New Year in good shape. The outlook for spring trade is good. Money keeps firm and in good demand.

WHEAT

The wheat situation shows little of new interest, generally speaking, there has been little, if any, change in market conditions since last writing. Not a little interest is centred in Armour's attempt to corner the Chicago market. It is stated that he has bought 200,000 bushels of May option, while he holds most of the cash wheat in Chicago. It looks, therefore, as if he had entered upon a "bull" campaign in earnest. Quite a number of large operators are, however, endeavoring to "bear" the market with not impossible success. The United States crop for 1903 is now estimated at 704,000,000 bushels. Russia is shipping wheat to Britain at a rapid rate and there is little prospect of a shortage. It will be only a matter of six or seven months till the new crop is here and consequently there is little prospect now of any great advance. Locally the offerings are light with a good demand at 77c bid by millers for red and white; 70c; and spring 73c. last. On Toronto Farmers' market red and white bring 79c.; goose, 74½c.; and spring, 83c. a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a little better feeling in oats and the market here is quiet at quotations. There has been a better export demand of late which has helped to stiffen prices. Barley is in fair demand. Corn rules steady at 45c. for old and 44c. for new, Toronto. American new is quoted here at 39½c. on track, Toronto.

SEEDS

Business in seeds is quiet. There has been little enquiry for export and no business in this line is likely to be done till the new year. The local markets here are somewhat unsettled. Trade quotations here are red clover, 5 to 56, and alsike, 54 to 55-50 per bushel at outside points. Timothy is steady at 22 to 23 per cwt. at outside points.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The receipts of potatoes here are not large, the cold weather limiting them. There is a fair demand, and the market is steady at quotations. A fair jobbing trade is being done in potatoes at Montreal.

There is a somewhat limited demand for beans east. The market rules steady here.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay has taken quite a drop in price and quotations here are \$1.00 per ton lower. The export trade has been in an unsatisfactory state of late, so much so that no shipments have gone forward to the American markets from Quebec and Eastern points for a few weeks back.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The poultry trade has quieted down since the Christmas holiday and dealers both here and in Montreal are re-

ported to have quite a lot held over. On Toronto retail market before Christmas, turkeys went up to 20c. per lb. This week quotations are 14 to 16c. per lb. for turkeys; 10 to 12c. for geese; 10 to 12c. for ducks; and 70c. to \$1.00 per pair for chickens. Receipts are not large.

Eggs continue in good demand and fresh gathered are as scarce as ever. On Toronto Farmers' market they are quoted at 40 to 45c. per dozen for strictly new-laid. At Montreal the local demand is good and prices are likely to go higher. Eggs are very scarce in the lower provinces.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

More inquiry for cheese for export is reported at Montreal and it is expected that prices will advance when the new year opens up well. The local markets have closed for the season and our quotations are for highest prices at Montreal and Toronto.

In butter there is very little doing for export. There is a good local demand here and at Montreal for choice creamery at quotations. Receipts here are fairly liberal, but the quality of some lots is mixed, which injures their sale at satisfactory prices. Choice creamery and dairy are in demand.

LIVE STOCK

There has been a lull in the live stock markets during the holiday season and supplies in nearly all classes have been light. In Toronto especially has deliveries been light both at the City and Junction Yards. At the City market very few exporters are offering. One load of shippers, averaging 1,325 lbs. each, sold on Tuesday last at \$5.00 per cwt. and \$10 over on the lot. The best loads of exporters are worth \$4.60 to \$5.00 per cwt. and medium \$4.25 to \$4.50. Choice export bulls sell at \$4.00 to \$4.25, and medium at \$3.50 to \$3.85 per cwt.; and export cows at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. The general run of butchers' cattle sold at from \$2.30 to \$4.40 per cwt., choice ones going at \$4.30 to \$4.40, and fair to good at \$3.60 to \$4.25 per cwt. Feeding steers of good quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs. each, sell at \$3.50 to \$3.80 and bulls

at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. In stockers, yearling steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$2.75 to \$3, and off-culls \$2 to \$2.50. Milch cows and springers are worth \$26 to \$46 each, and calves \$2 to \$10 each or \$4 to \$5.50 per cw.

The run of sheep and lambs this week has been light and prices have ruled higher. Sheep sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$3 for bucks. Spring lambs sell at from \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. and choice wethers and ewes for export at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Since last writing the hog market has taken an upward turn. Last week prices advanced to \$5.25 for select bacon hogs. This week quotations are a shade lower at \$5.15 for selects and \$4.90 per cwt. for lights and fats. There must be a kind of a fight on between the packers east of Toronto, as prices are higher than here. At Peterboro, on Tuesday, farmers got \$5.25 per cwt. off the wagons. Some Toronto packers are reported to be paying \$5.35 and \$4.95 per cwt. at points east of Peterboro.

In and About Quebec

It is stated definitely that a new dairy school will be built at St. Hyacinthe during the coming year. According to the local M. L. A., the buildings and equipment will be more complete than any similar institution on this continent.

The site has already been purchased, together with enough arable land to conduct dairy farming operations to an extent sufficient to supplement the dairy courses and instruction in the manufacturing departments, with practical demonstrations from the milk producer's point of view. An idea of the proposed school buildings may be gathered from the following figures: A more detailed plan I hope to be in a position to furnish later. The main building will consist of a three storey structure, 50 feet by 100 feet. The ground floor of this building will comprise the students' quarters and will include laboratories, bath rooms, recreation rooms and a dining room. On the second floor will be provided offices for the dairy school officials, lecture and store rooms. The third floor will provide a large lecture hall half the extent of the whole floor; on this storey will be located a most commodious chemical laboratory and bacteriological research room.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto 31	Montreal 40	St. John 28	Halifax 28	Winnipeg 28
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 0 77	\$ 0 78	\$	\$	\$ 0 79
Oats, per bushel	30	30	44	44	30
Barley, per bushel	41	41½	51	51	37
Peas, per bushel	61½	62	73	73
Corn, per bushel	45	52	55	57
Corn, per barrel	3 05	3 90	5 25	5 30	4 70
Flour, per ton	16 00	17 50	20 00	20 00	16 00
Shorts, per ton	18 00	20 00	22 50	22 50	18 00
Potatoes, per bag	75	75	1 15	1 25	90
Beans, per bushel	1 35	1 60	1 95	1 95
Hay, per ton	8 00	10 50	14 00	14 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	5 25	6 00	8 00	8 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	27	27	23	22
Chickens, per pound, d.w.	10	14	per 50	per 112	per 111
Ducks, per pound, d.w.	10	14	65	65
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.	13½	16½	14	14	17
Geese, per pound, d.w.	10	9½	13	13	11
Apples, per barrel	2 00	3 25	3 50	3 50	3 75
Cherries, per pound	10	10½	12	12	12½
Butter, creamery, per pound	23	21½	23	23	24
Butter, dairy, per pound	18	18	20	21	21
Cattle, per cwt.	5 00	5 00	4 75	4 75	3 50
Sheep, per cwt.	3 75	3 75	4 00	4 10	4 00
Hogs, per cwt.	5 15	5 25	5 50	5 50	4 75
Veal Calves, per cwt.	5 50	5 00	4 75	4 75

A separate building will be provided for both butter-making and cheese-making. These two buildings will have the same dimensions, viz., 84 by 40 feet, and will contain rooms specially fitted up for the various processes connected with butter and cheese making. There will also be ample seating accommodation for the students in the making rooms. These two buildings will be at right angles to the main building, forming with it, three sides of a square, with a boiler and engine house 28 by 20 feet in the middle space.—H. W. P.

Winter Fair Prize Winners

(Continued from page 38.)

John Campbell; (4), A. Rudell; (5), J. Orr, 3 wether lambs: (1), John Campbell; (2), J. Orr, Wether lamb: (1), J. T. Gibson; (2), R. J. Douglas; (3), John Campbell; (4) and (5), J. Orr, Ewe lamb: (1), J. Orr; (2), J. Orr, Campbell; (3), Hastings Bros.; (4), A. Rudell; (5), E. Brien & Sons. Ewe or wether under 2 years: (1), John Kelly; (2), John Campbell; (3), J. T. Gibson.

SWINE

Berkshires—Barrow, 6 mos. and under 9 mos.: (1) and (2), E. Brien & Sons; (3), Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove. Barrow under 6 mos.: (1), W. Wilson; (2), Snell & Lyons; (3), R. J. Rudd. Sow, 9 mos. and under 15: (1), Snell & Lyons; (2) and (3), Wm. Wilson. Sow, 6 mos. and under 9: (1), Snell & Lyons; (2) and (3), Wm. Wilson. Sow under 6 mos.: (1), Snell & Lyons; (2) and (3), W. Wilson. Offspring of one sow: (1) and (2), W. Wilson; (3), E. Brien & Sons.

Yorkshires—Barrow, 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (4), R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; (2), J. E. Brethour, Burford; (3) and (5), J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville. Barrow under 6 mos.: (1), J. Featherstone & Son; (2), H. Dedells, Breslau; (3) and (5), J. E. Brethour; (4), R. F. Duck & Son. Sow, 9 mos. and under 15: (1), R. F. Duck & Son; (2) and (3), H. J. Davis, Woodstock; (4), H. Dedells; (5), J. Featherstone. Sow, 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (4), J. E. Brethour; (2), J. Featherstone; (3) and (5), R. F. Duck & Son. Sow under 6 mos.: (1), (2), (4) and (5), J. E. Brethour; (3) and (4), R. F. Duck & Son, 3 offspring of one sow: (1), R. F. Duck & Son; (2) and (3), J. E. Brethour.

Chesler Whites—Barrow, 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (2), D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; (3), R. H. Harding; (4), W. E. Wright, Barrow under 6 mos.: (1) and (3), D. DeCoursey; (2), W. E. Wright. Sow, 9 mos. and under 15: (1), W. E. Wright; (2), DeCoursey, Sow 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (2), W. E. Wright; (3) and (4), D. DeCoursey; (5), R. H. Harding. Sow under 6 mos.: (1), W. E. Wright; (2)

and (3), D. DeCoursey, 3 offspring of one sow: (1), W. E. Wright; (2), D. DeCoursey.

Poland Chinas—Barrow under 6 mos.: (1) and (2), J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Sow, 9 mos. and under 15: (1), (2) and (3), W. M. Smith, Scotland. Sow 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (2), J. C. Smith; (3), W. M. Smith. Sow under 6 mos.: (1) and (2), J. C. Smith; (3), W. M. Smith. Offspring of one sow: (1), W. M. Smith; (2), J. C. Smith.

Essex—Barrow 6 mos. and under 9: (1), J. Featherstone, Barrow under 6 mos.: (1), T. A. McClure, Meadowvale; (2) and (3), J. Featherstone & Son. Sow 9 mos. and under 15: (1) and (3), J. Featherstone & Son; (2), T. A. McClure. Sow 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (2), J. Featherstone & Son; (3), T. A. McClure. Sow under 6 mos.: (1), T. A. McClure; (2) and (3), J. Featherstone & Son, 3 offspring of one sow: (1) and (2), J. Featherstone.

Tamworths—Barrow 6 mos. and under 9: (1), (3) and (4), D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; (2), W. R. McDonald, Ridgeway; (5) C. Currie, Morrison. Barrow under 6 mos.: (1) and (2), A. Elliott & Son, Galt; (3) and (4), D. Douglas & Sons. Sow 9 mos. and under 15: (1), A. Elliott & Son; (2) and (3), D. Douglas & Sons, Chas. Currie; (5), W. R. McDonald. Sow 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (2), H. German, St. George; (3) and (5), D. Douglas & Sons; (4), A. Elliott & Son. Sow under 6 mos.: (1), (4) and (5), W. R. McDonald; (2), A. Elliott & Sons; (3), D. Douglas & Sons, 3 offspring of one sow: (1), A. Elliott & Son; (2) and (3), D. Douglas & Sons.

Duroc Jerseys—Barrow 6 mos. and under 9: (1) and (2), W. M. Smith; (3), J. C. Smith, Barrow under 6 mos.: (1) and (2), W. M. Smith; (3), J. C. Smith. Sow, 9 mos. and under 15: (1) and (2), W. M. Smith. Sow, 6 mos. and under 9: (1), W. M. Smith; (2), J. C. Smith. Sow under 6 mos.: (1) and (2), W. M. Smith, 3 offspring of one sow: (1) and (2), W. M. Smith.

Grades and Crosses—Barrow 6 mos. and under 9: (1), E. Brien & Sons; (2), A. Elliott & Son; (3), D. Douglas & Sons. Barrow under 6 months: (1), W. R. McDonald; (2), Snell & Lyons; (3), W. M. Smith. Sow 6 mos. and under 9: (1), A. Elliott & Son; (2), D. Stewart, Hampstead; (3), J. and R. McQueen, Elora. Sow under 6 mos.: (1), Cobb Dairy Co, Guelph; (2), W. R. McDonald; (3), Snell & Lyons.

Bacon Hogs—Best three pure-bred: (1) and (6), J. E. Brethour; (2), J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; (3) and (9), Jos. Featherstone & Son; (4), A. Elliott & Son; (5) and (8), R. F. Duck & Sons; (7), C. Currie; (10), D. Douglas & Sons. Best three grade or cross: (1), J. Featherstone & Son; (2), H. Dedells; (3) and (4), Jas. Rennie, Norwich; (5), Cobb Dairy Co; (6) Alf. Hales. Best three hogs, any breed, grade or cross: J. Featherstone. Best three bred and fed in Wellington County: J. Wilson & Sons. Best pen of four hogs: (1), J. E. Brethour; (2), J. Featherstone & Son.

CARCASSES

Cattle—Best three bred carcass: (1), W. J. Rudd; (2), E. Brien & Sons; (3), James Sharp, Rockside; (4), Jas. Bowman; (5) J. Fried & Sons; (6), John Brown & Sons. Best grade or cross: (1), Alex. McDougall, Guelph; (2), M. Wolfe, Hesper; (3) and (5), Alf. Hales; (4), C. B. Hood, Guelph. Best dressed carcass: Alf. Hales.

Sheep—Cotswold wether 1 year and under 2: (1) and (2), E. Brien &

Sons; (3), G. & B. Laird, Wether lamb: (1), E. Brien & Sons; (2), Snell & Lyons; (3), G. & B. Laird, Lincoln, yearling wether: (1), J. T. Gibson; (2), E. and L. Parkinson, Lincoln, wether lamb: (1), J. T. Gibson; (2), E. & L. Parkinson, Leicester yearling wether: (1) and (3), Hastings Bros.; (2), J. Orr, Leicester, wether lamb: (1) and (3), Hastings Bros.; (2), J. Orr, Oxford yearling wether: (1), H. Jull & Son; (2) and (3), W. E. Wright, Oxford wether lamb: (1) and (2), W. E. Wright; (3), J. H. Jull & Son, Shropshire yearling wether: (1), W. E. Wright; (2), John Campbell; (3), A. Rudell; (4), R. Gibson, Shropshire wether lamb: (1), A. Rudell; (2), W. E. Wright, Southdown, yearling wether: (1), R. J. Douglas, Galt; (2), Telfer Bros., Sons, James Scott, Aberfoyle, Southdown wether lamb: (1) and (3), R. J. Douglas; (2), John Jackson & Son, Dorset yearling wether: (1), J. H. Harding; (2) and (3), John Hunter, Dorset wether lamb: (1), A. G. H. Sexton; (2), R. H. Harding; (3) and (4), John Hunter, Hampshire or Suffolk yearling wether: (1), Telfer Bros.; (2), James Bowman, Sons, Lincoln, Hampshire or Suffolk wether lamb: (1) and (2), James Bowman, Grade or cross yearling wether: (1), R. J. Douglas; (2), A. Rudell; (3), R. Gibson; (4), E. Brien & Sons, Grade or cross lamb: (1) and (3), A. Rudell; (2), John Campbell; (4), R. J. Douglas.

Swine—Best three pure-breds: (1), (4) and (11), J. E. Brethour; (2) and (8), C. Currie; (3) and (10), D. Douglas & Sons; (5), J. Featherstone & Son; (6), H. Dedells; (7), R. F. Duck & Sons. Best three grades or crosses: (1), Jos. Featherstone & Son; (2), Chas. Currie; (3), A. Elliott & Son; (4), W. E. Pollock, Fergus; (5) and (7), Jas. Rennie; (6), J. & R. McQueen. Three best carcasses—J. E. Brethour.

The specials in the sheep sections, both on foot and dressed, were distributed about the same as in the regular classes.

Breeders' Sale at Guelph

The Live Stock Association will not hold a sale of pure-bred stock at Guelph this winter. That work will be undertaken by the breeders in the vicinity of Guelph and the Fat Stock Club of that city. The sale will probably be held during the first week of March. The number to be sold will be fifty males and thirty females.

Aberdeen Angus Breeders

The annual meeting of the Aberdeen Angus Society of Canada was held at Guelph on Dec. 9th last. Members were present from all parts of Ontario and some from the Northwest. The old officers, with the addition of Mr.

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Russell, of Cobourg, and Mr. Colyer, of the Northwest, were elected to the board. The two years' limit of registration came up for discussion. It was decided to ask the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to intercede with the American Association to have those cattle recorded that were barred out because of the two year limit. The managers of the different exhibitions will be asked to appoint disinterested Angus breeders as judges of this breed of cattle. The Society will, if the Winter Fair will offer a grand sweepstakes prize, give an additional \$50 if the winner is sired by a registered Angus bull.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and the Angus breed will be pushed more than ever. There is no doubt that had the pioneer Angus breeders of Canada, such as Dr. Craick, of Montreal, Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Hay and Patton, of New Lowell, and Geary Bros., of London, stayed in the business and kept up the standard of their herds, this breed would have been more widely and more favorably known today. However, the younger breeders of today are doing good work and will be heard from later.

A Neat Calendar

The De Laval Separator Co., with its usual taste for doing the right thing, has issued a beautiful calendar of excellent design. It is being sent to the firm's many friends, with best wishes for a Happy New Year.

National Live Stock Convention

The seventh annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association of the United States will be held at Portland, Oregon, on January 11-15, 1904. The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Portland at the same time. Important topics of interest to all live stock men will be discussed.

Coming Events

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Belleville, January 6-8, 1904.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, St. Thomas, January 12-14, 1904.

Eighteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, Toronto, Jan. 19th, 1904.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1904.

Canadian Shire Horse Association, annual meeting, Toronto, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

Annual meeting Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1904.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada annual meeting, at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 2nd, 1904. G.

W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., Secretary.

A Remarkable Incubator Offer

On another page will be found the announcement of the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, of Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., setting forth their method of selling the Chatham Incubators and Brooders. Such a liberal plan of sale, coming from a company whose financial strength is so unquestioned, deserves the attention of every reader of our columns. That they are willing to make such a generous offer shows what confidence they have in their Incubators and Brooders. Most incubator manufacturers want cash on delivery or give you their machine on thirty days' trial which is entirely inadequate for a test. We think it to the advantage of every one of our subscribers to write the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, and get full particulars of their offer. When doing so, mention this paper.

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We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast, must hold a keen cutting edge.

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Give it a thorough test, make money out of it—the more you make the better pleased we shall be. When October, 1904, arrives you should have made sufficient profits to pay for this incubator several times over.

There is no string to this offer. It is open and free. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator and Brooder. We want everyone who desires to raise poultry for profit to accept it. We want you to fill out the coupon in the lower right-hand corner of this Ad. and mail it to us—or send us a postal card with your name and address. We will then give you full particulars. Write to-day.

Please find enclosed postal order for \$25. Please send me back my note. Your incubator that you sent me is O. K. I had 200 chickens from 275 eggs, and the 12 eggs that did not hatch were unfertile. Yours truly,
PAUL CARON.
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Yours of June 12th at hand, and am much pleased with your generous business principles. Our last hatch came off on Saturday, and out of 275 eggs we set we have 99 strong, healthy chicks, making a total of 275 living chicks out of 322 eggs that were set. This proves without saying that the incubator is giving great satisfaction. Yours truly,
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Waterford, Ont.

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Carleton, Ont.

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